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Reich Lists Big Gain In Employment

National Socialists Use Every Means to Make More Jobs

Conscription Helps

Financing Schemes Mortgage Germany's Future Generations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The marked reduction in unemployment since they came to power is one of the National Socialists' outstanding evidences of the success of the present regime. On Jan. 30, 1933, there were 6,013,612 registered unemployed in Germany, while the last official figures (Dec. 31, 1935) showed only 2,506,806.

Such an improvement in less than three years is a clear indication of the tremendous efforts made by the leaders of the Third Reich to create employment, and has not been without its effect upon anti-National Socialist circles abroad.

Politico-Social Problem

Some party leaders have prophesied that this, the most difficult problem of modern industrial states, is to be solved in Germany, by 1937, and one leader even saw the specter of unemployment wiped out before the end of 1935.

The National Socialists have repeatedly emphasized that for them unemployment is primarily a political and social, not an economic, problem. Consequently, they have adopted measures which other more "conservative" states would condemn as uneconomic.

The high unemployment figure at the beginning of 1933, when Adolf Hitler assumed office, followed directly on the drastic deflationary policy pursued by the Brüning and later governments. The National Socialists have sought to overcome it by state-aided labor-creation schemes, and, particularly, by rearmament. The financial support given to private industry through nationwide undertakings like the building of a network of auto roads and, what is officially admitted today, through rearmament, have been mainly responsible for the improvement. This help due to rearmament reveals itself particularly in the iron and metal industries, where unemployment fell between Jan. 31, 1933, and Nov. 30, 1935, from 927,456 to 114,465.

Conscription Has Helped

To rearmament must be added the introduction of compulsory labor service and military conscription as aids to employment, both by creating work for a number of trades, such as tailoring, etc., and by leaving free a certain number of work places in civilian life for people who would otherwise be unemployed. Under the National Socialists the number of those serving in the labor service corps has also not been included among the unemployed.

Taking into consideration the fact that about 200,000 are serving in the labor corps, that about 200,000 (the "1914 Jahrgang") are now doing military service and remembering that many of these young men were unemployed, or that their positions have been filled by others (who, in this way, automatically would then be removed from the unemployment, to the employment register) it is clear that compulsory training in one form or another is responsible for a reduction of more than 500,000 in the number of unemployed.

Some Have Fled

National Socialist racial policy has also helped to reduce unemployment. More than 80,000 German refugees, principally Jews, are now settled abroad, receiving their livelihoods from other nations. Jewish doctors, lawyers, etc., have lost positions under the state. All this has meant giving work, or increased work, to Aryan-Germans.

Employment opportunities of any measurable importance have not been created by the dismissal or imprisonment of "political undesirables," such as "liberals, democrats, Communists." In cases where these were in the free professions, such as journalism, the great falling-off in the number and financial wealth of the German press has simply caused their jobs to disappear; and in the case of the rank and file, most of them are back in work again.

Women Dropped

Of the unemployed in January, 1933, 1,127,514 were women. This number fell to 361,821 by April 30, 1935. But it would be misleading to conclude from this that the other 765,000 women have found employment. Most of them, in view of the party policy that the woman's place is in the home, have therefore simply dropped out of the employment statistics.

The application, at the end of 1935, of the law forbidding Aryan servant girls under 45 years of age (35, if they were employed before Sept. 16, 1935), from working in Jewish

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Roman Catholics Again Seek Restoration of Mexican Rights; Charge Religious Persecution

Return of All Churches, Permission to Build New Ones and Lifting of Limit of Number of Priests Demanded

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 28 (AP)—Declaring that "a state of religious persecution exists in Mexico," the Roman Catholic Episcopate of Mexico, in an open letter to President Cardenas made public yesterday, asked for restoration of certain church liberties.

The statement, dated Nov. 23, 1935, and signed by all Mexican archbishops and bishops, replied to a Government announcement of November which turned down a petition for modification of laws regulating the church's activities and its rights to own property.

Reject Mexican View

The archbishops and bishops said they could not accept the official viewpoint that the Roman Catholic Church enjoys religious liberty, and took special exception to the statement that socialistic education, by preventing instruction in any specific religion, "respects all religions."

"The real reason why religious instruction is not allowed has been repeatedly given," the Roman Catholic statement said. "It has been said to the point of satiation that religious education is prohibited because it is harmful to the souls of children, since through it are communicated errors, superstitions and all kinds of blunders."

The statement contained a seven-point petition in which the church asked the Government:

1. That it restore to Roman Catholics all churches seized or closed since 1914, as, the statement said, those now open are insufficient for the 16,000,000 Roman Catholics in Mexico.

2. That it approve future petitions for the opening of new Roman Catholic churches.

3. That state legislatures be forced to abrogate laws "illegally" limiting the number of Roman Catholic priests allowed to officiate in each state.

Want Seminaries Opened

4. That Roman Catholic seminaries "illegally" closed be permitted to reopen.

5. That Roman Catholic Church annexes be restored in order to permit installation of offices and homes for priests.

6. That the Secretariat of Education be ordered to prohibit teachers from giving anti-religious instruction, and that anti-religious posters, propaganda and so forth be removed from the schools.

7. That all official departments and dependencies be prohibited from distributing anti-religious propaganda.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Unionism—Partisans of Industrial Type Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The lines were sharply drawn today for a momentous conflict between craft and industrial labor unionism. At Miami, the American Federation of Labor officials categorically threw out three industrial-type unions in the automobile, radio and seamen's fields. Instead of the workers banding together in one single union to bargain with the automobile manufacturers, for example, the workers must remain split into many craft unions of machinists, maintenance men, etc., all bargaining separately over separate wage contracts.

In Washington, the United Mine Workers, led by John L. Lewis, took up the challenge, and called upon all American labor to reject craft unionism. In a convention, 1600 strong, the miners branded craft unionism as an archaic system of multiple bargaining, dividing labor's strength and blocking all progress toward a universal, militant labor movement.

Far East—Foray by Mongolians Reported

Hsinking, Manchoukuo— More than 100 Outer Mongolian troops have invaded disputed territory claimed by Manchoukuo southwest of Lake Buir, said Manchoukuan reports to the Domei (Japanese) News Agency, according to the Associated Press. The reports said Manchoukuan frontier guards resisted for a half hour but, greatly outnumbered, were forced to retreat. The Outer Mongolians were said to have left an outpost of about 20 men at Olahodka, the main body returning to Mongolian territory. It was understood the incident took place on Saturday.

Profit—General Motors Nets $167,226,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—General Motors Corporation last year rolled up the largest net profit for any year since 1929. The preliminary statement for the year, subject to minor amendment, showed net profit of $167,226,000, as compared with $94,769,000 in 1934. Reduced to the amount of profit per share of common stock, these figures show $3.69 per share last year, compared with only $1.99 the year before. Moreover, the last quarter was the most prosperous in the 28 years of the corporation's existence. This was due partly to the inauguration of a second season in the fall for introduction of new models, in accordance with the plan for spreading automobile production evenly over the whole year so as to curtail periodic unemployment.

General Motors in van of recovery: Financial Page.

Morro Castle—Engineer and Captain Sentenced

New York (AP)— Federal Judge Hulbert sentenced Eben S. Abbott, chief engineer of the liner Morro Castle, to four years in prison and William F. Warms, acting captain, to two years. They were convicted of criminal negligence in connection with the burning of the ship Sept. 8, 1934, with a loss of 124 lives. Henry E. Cabaud, executive vice-president of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, operators of the vessel, was given a suspended sentence of one year, and fined $5000. He was paroled pending payment of the fine. The company was fined the maximum of $10,000.

Greece—When Will Venizelos Return?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens— The Venizelist Liberals, with the probable aid of the Communists, appear to have control of the Greek Parliament, on the basis of the final election count. Actually the vote was exceedingly close, the Venizelists and their allies winning 142 seats out of the available 300, as compared with the Conservative Condylis and Tsaldaris Opposition total of 143. However, the Communists captured 15 seats, and since they are to the left of the Liberals, they are expected to swing the vote always in the Liberal direction.

The leading Venizelist Liberal, Themistocles Sophoulis, is generally expected to be the nearest in line for the Premiership, and Greece awaits word as to when the party's titular head, former Premier Venizelos, is to return from exile.

In Ethiopia—Italian Success in South Reported

Southern Front—The flying column of General Graziani, after penetrating to within 270 miles of Addis Ababa in its spectacular drive from Dolo, is believed to have wheeled to the right and headed for the forces of Ras Nasibu near Harar, the Associated Press reports. If this news from Italian sources proves correct, the possibility of a march on

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The News in Boston Today:

Bonus Payment Plans Rushed
Fishermen Happy as Swordfish Tariff Rises
Finance Commission Probes Newspaper "Scoops"
Goodwin Imposes 45 Mile Speed Limit for March
Governor Pushes 5 Per Cent Mortgage Rate Move
S. P. C. A. Reports Drop in Cruelty to Animals

You will find this and other big news and features in the Second Section today.

President Acts To Avert Bonus Spending Spree

Joins Heads of Veterans' Organizations Asking Bonds Be Held

Applications Ready

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Printing presses were humming today, turning out forms for bonus payment applications, which will be distributed all over the nation, starting immediately.

The big presses will start grinding out the new $50 baby bonds in a day or two, also, if the rapid mobilization order given by the Treasury and the veterans' bureau brings as quick a response as it is now hoped.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, and leaders of the three major veterans' groups, acted to forestall the outbreak of a spending orgy after next June 15, the time set for making the long-awaited bonus payments, following congressional approval yesterday over the veto of President Roosevelt.

Application Blanks Ready

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, said today that application blanks for the new bonus bonds have already been prepared, and probably will start going into the mails sometime today.

Work relief officials at the same time estimated that about one out of seven of the 3,518,191 veterans who will receive government checks are now dependent either upon the Federal Government or upon their localities.

This raises the whole question of the place of a veteran on relief, who has just received a sizable bonus check.

Harold L. Hopkins, Works Relief Administrator, said the WPA "would obviously question the relief eligibility of any man receiving a bonus."

No Definite Policy

He added that he had not yet developed a definite policy as to the needy veterans. Heads of the relief organization in discussing the problem concluded that if a veteran used all his new government money in paying up back debts, he would not be ruled off relief rolls and could still hold his relief job.

The business of getting out the bonds, to the tune of the new $2,491,000,000 bonus bill around June 15, is bothering the Treasury Department from mere mechanical difficulties, though it is hoped that the last bond can be mailed by the time required. It is "the most highly difficult and complicated job ever put up to the Treasury," was the way Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, described it.

3000 to Get Jobs

The Veterans' Administration planned to hire 2000 to 3000 new workers, and work three shifts; the Post Office Department, the bureau of the budget, the secret service and the bureau of engraving and printing are also involved in the exacting efforts of the new law.

Mr. Roosevelt agreed to ask for speed in putting the measure into effect, now that it has passed, despite his efforts to stop it. He expressed once more the hope of the Administration that many veterans will decide to keep their bonds, carrying 3 per cent interest, instead of cashing them.

They are "thrift bonds," said one of two White House statements.

"The President and the commanders (of the veterans' organizations) feel confident," the statement added, "that very many vets will keep these government bonds in whole or in part for long-range protection of themselves and their families."

Costs Piling Up

Some of the high lights on advance calculations by the Veterans' Administration, as to the operation of the new law follow:

A total of 7,000,000 calculations will be required to compute the new bonus payment, each of them careful, detailed and precise.

Some 15,000 to 29,000 veterans who have never applied for adjusted serv-

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School Bell Rings; Everybody There For Show on Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — No tardy scholars trickle into classrooms at Cass Technical High School. And the device that is making early birds of former sleepyheads is raising a crop of radio talent.

Each morning at 7:35 o'clock the auditorium of Cass Tech is filled. Pupils come to listen to broadcasts by their classmates, who are specializing in dramatics, and who have an ambition perhaps, of becoming radio stars.

Over the public address system, they hear their own amateur show, consisting of short plays, news bulletins, talks, interviews, music and humor.

The talent of one pupil after another is paraded for the entertainment of his schoolmates. Even the bashful can perform, being hidden from the audience by a curtain.

The plan was conceived by the dramatics instructor, Francis Belcher.

"The purpose," said he, "is to give students radio experience and confidence in their abilities. At the same time, it is designed to entertain and inform those who arrive at school before classes start."

Tariff Board Airs Japanese Trade

Japan, It Reports, Buys Far More of U. S. Than It Sells

Textiles Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—In an exhaustive report, the United States Tariff Commission today releases a blast of air-cleaning fact into the misty subject of Japanese-American trade.

The report, drafted with the enforced impartiality of the tariff commission, reveals that the United States sells far more to Japan than it buys, that this trade has increased during the depression period until Japan is America's third best customer, that Japanese penetration into other markets has injured the United States "in only relatively small degree," and that the bulk of American imports from Japan is in goods not produced in the United States.

Imports Balance Exports

Japan's economic thrust into world markets has been matched, the report shows, by a corresponding increase in its imports in order to balance the exports. Many of the imports were in raw materials which were subsequently manufactured and sold abroad.

"In terms of dollars," the report says, "the trade, both import and export, of the United States with Japan has increased conspicuously since 1931 and 1932. Whereas Japan took 5 per cent of our total exports in 1929, she took 10 per cent in 1934. Exports of many American products, notably raw cotton, to Japan have been maintained or even considerably increased, while the exports to most other countries have decreased.

Loses U. S. Trade

"On the other hand, Japan's share in supplying imports to the United States fell from 10 per cent in 1929 to 7 per cent in 1934, a decline partly if not wholly due to the fact that the dollar prices of goods imported from Japan, especially raw silk, have fallen more than the dollar prices of most goods imported from other countries."

"The United States has regularly exported to Japan commodities other than raw cotton to a value greater than its imports from Japan of all commodities except raw silk; in 1934, the ratio was about two to one.

Sell More Cotton, Buy Less Silk

"Moreover, the increase in our exports to Japan of commodities other than raw cotton between 1932 and 1934 was greater, both in absolute amount and percentage, than the increase in our imports from Japan other than raw silk. Exports of cotton to Japan have increased conspicuously in quantity as compared with pre-depression years, whereas imports of silk have decreased somewhat in quantity."

While Japan's balance of trade with all countries is approximately what it was in 1929—apart from a considerable increase of both imports and exports, its balance with the United States has been reversed. Since 1932, Japan's imports from the United States have considerably exceeded her exports to this country, while in her trade with all other countries her exports have exceeded her imports.

Japan's Textiles Increase

"The most notable recent increases in Japan's export trade," the report says, "have been in the field of cotton textiles, and by 1934 exports of cotton cloth alone had risen to exceed in value the exports of raw silk.

"Important increases also oc-

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Acme

Japanese Display in Senate Building

Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican of Rhode Island, Looks Over Collection for Comparison of Prices

20 Nations Back Child Labor Curb Proposed by U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A United States proposal of a 16-year-old minimum for child labor was unanimously approved by the conference of 20 American countries here before it adjourned after historic sessions that drew the International Labor Office at Geneva and Canada into the circle of Pan-American gatherings for the first time.

Not Employment Aid

Miss Frieda Miller, United States Government delegate, presented the proposal, stating that this would be one of the most important measures for the raising of the standard of living, and for the improvement of the conditions of the workers for whose basic principles of industrial democracy the international organization had long been working. She continued:

"I realize that often the propo-

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Silent Throngs Honor George V; Six Kings Follow in Cortege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—Amid crowds such as even the happy pageantry of last year's jubilee never brought together, the body of King George V was borne from Westminster Hall today through the silent streets of London and then laid to rest in the vault of kings at Windsor Castle.

It was as an Admiral of the Fleet that King George was buried. Before circumstances called him to take up the onerous post of heir to the throne he was trained for the sea. He had hoped to make his life's work in the navy. Throughout his reign the navy held the warmest place in his heart. He would have wished his body to be carried to its last resting place as though an admiral were being piped aboard his ship.

Simplicity

Despite all the pomp and circumstance of the mile-long funeral cortège of Kings, princes and great men of every land, there was a deep underlying simplicity about the ceremony.

The funeral service in St. George's Chapel at Windsor was the one the churches of England would have employed for an ordinary citizen.

Prominent among the countless wreaths with which all available space in the chapel was filled were many from unknown people. Specially noticeable were tributes from children. The King always gave a special message to children during those Christmas broadcasts which made his voice and memory beloved far beyond the confines of the British Empire.

Kings in Cortège

Six Kings and the official representatives of nearly 50 nations took part in the procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station where the cortège took train for Windsor.

Immediately behind the guncarriage—the same guncarriage which had borne the bodies of King Edward VII and Queen Victoria—came King Edward VIII and his three brothers, the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent. They were followed by the visiting kings: Haakon of Norway, Christian of Denmark, Boris of Bulgaria, Carol of Roumania and Leopold of Belgium. President Lebrun and Foreign Minister Flandin of France, Mr. Norman H. Davis, U. S. Ambassador-at-large, and the American Embassy Counsellor, Ray Atherton, with American military and naval attachés, Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden and Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg of Austria, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, representing the U. S. S. R. and Baron Constantin von Neurath, representing the Third Reich, were among other dignitaries in the procession. The Queen Mother and others of her party rode in carriages.

Precedence

It was made clear that the priority given the crowned heads and the President of France over representatives of other forms of government was due simply to the fact that the former were heads of governments and naturally took precedence. At the solemn state dinner given by King Edward VIII in Buckingham Palace last night such heads of governments only were present, but subsequently a reception was held for other representatives.

Following the state dinner and reception the King and his three brothers went to Westminster Hall to stand guard for 20 minutes over the coffin of their father. The public was permitted to continue its pilgrimage during the royal vigil.

Even during the slow passage of the guncarriage bearing the coffin through the London streets, the dominant note was not the unprecedented assemblage of dignitaries who followed it or even the muffled sound of the trained feet of soldiers marching with arms reversed and at the traditional slow march which

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New York Exiles Hurdy-Gurdy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The hand-organ or hurdy-gurdy shall not play in the streets of New York. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today has reaffirmed its doom, and even 5000 names in a radio petition will not alter the edict of banishment because, in the mayoral opinion, "the institution of organ grinding has long outlived its purposes."

This was the reply from City Hall to May Singi Breen and Peter de Rose, radio entertainers, refusing the appoinment they had asked to present the petition to the Mayor. Alas, in turning to the radio as an agency of championship of the rights of license for the obscure street musician, the defenders of the hand-organ hit upon one of the very instrumentalities for mass entertainment which, the Mayor holds, has outmoded the street piano. With the universal availability of the ether waves and public concerts, the time when organ grinding was the only means of bringing melodious tunes to the ears of many people was past, he reiterated, and no appointment was necessary to make it clear that he was not to be budged from a strongly factual position that so "far outweighed purely sentimental reasons."

Thus, beyond the fact that "as far as music is concerned, the organ grinder no longer fills a needed want," there was a question of traffic safety, and then it was revealed that the nub of his reason for erasing the hand-organ from the city license lists rested on the high plane of municipal ethics.

"What I object to," he wrote, "is that a city like New York should license or give permission to any individual for public begging. It is this feature that I want to eliminate.

"A year ago I terminated another similar custom. The city, I found, had been entering into contracts with itinerant musicians to play on the city ferries. This was plainly an instance of licensing to beg on city property."

The Mayor's letter was made public by the National Broadcasting Company.

Los Angeles Schools To Teach Reasons Behind Traffic Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Teaching the reasons behind motor vehicle laws is the new method used by Juvenile Court Judge Robert H. Scott to reduce traffic violations among boy and girl drivers.

As he took over his new assignment in the Superior Court here Judge Scott voiced a policy of "cooperation with our city and county schools in a more extensive series of classes in our vehicle laws and the arithmetic of safe driving.

"For example, an automobile going 30 miles per hour travels about 45 feet per second. The distance it covers while the driver shifts his foot from the accelerator to the brake and the further distance it goes while the brake is taking effect can be taught and demonstrated."

Traffic classes will continue at Central Junior High School to which the juvenile judge and the traffic judges recommend violators.

Federal Probe Of Pacific Ship Crisis Is Urged

Threat of Labor War on All Waterfronts Follows Outlawing of Union

Lines Sharply Drawn

Seamen Must Choose Between Expelled Body and New Conservative Unions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The threat of labor war on the water fronts developed today in repercussions to the expulsion of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific from the International Seamen's Union.

In a telegram to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the San Francisco district council, Maritime Federation of the Pacific, predicted picketing and strikes as a result of the Seamen's Union convention action yesterday.

All the water-front unions on the Pacific would line up with the Sailors' Union, he said, and urged both a federal investigation and an election among Pacific sailors.

J. R. Robinson, president of the southern California district council, likewise urged Miss Perkins to start a federal investigation. The Secretary was out of town today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28—Sailors from every American vessel with a home port on the Pacific coast are faced with a dilemma today. They must choose between their militantly rank-and-file union, yesterday outlawed by the International Seamen's Union convention at Washington, and new, conservative unions to be set up by the I. S. U.

Members of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, shorn of their charter, are not the only ones, however, perplexed by this latest turn in the hectic shipping of the Pacific. In every walk of life, especially in San Francisco, headquarters of virtually every maritime union of the Pacific, citizens are pondering the possibilities of the situation.

In the best-informed quarters, revocation of the sailors' charter is considered the opening gun of a bitter conflict, which may conceivably halt the entire shipping of the nation.

Period of Delay

Already Pacific coast shipping faces a chaotic period of delay. Employers' spokesmen have announced that their contracts being with the I. S. U. rather than the Sailors Union of the Pacific, members of the western outlawed branch cannot ship before their masts until they have joined locals at peace with the International Union.

Early indications, moreover, do not point to an easy transition to conservative locals. In San Francisco, at least, the men show signs of standing in large measure by their rank and file local. An office of the I. S. U. has been open here for about a month, laying the ground work for a new local in anticipation of yesterday's action in Washington, but when the news from the national capital broke in San Francisco its manager could not be located, and his wife informed this correspondent that he had telephoned home he was prevented from entering the building by pickets from the old union.

Effectual Stoppage

Impartial observers were not led by this showing of exuberance on the part of the men to discount the probability that establishment of a new local may be forced. There is bound to be a struggle, but the sailors' union has recently suffered loss of prestige in the eyes of a large body of its members by the unfortunate tying up of the entire steam schooner industry.

Seamen from the schooners, presumably through "job action" involving each ship individually, brought on an effectual stoppage of the entire coast's lumber trade. Many of the men were not in favor of a strike and even rank and file union leaders were outspoken in denouncing a strike under any name as unjustified and inimical to the interests of labor. After the men had refused to work to preserve a certain modicum of labor solidarity, employers locked them out, together with associated workers, such as stewards, engineers and officers.

Inevitable Conflict

The seamen of the lumber schooners are somewhat above the average run of seamen, in that they must be skilled stevedores as well as sailors, handling the most difficult of all cargoes, lumber. They were the first unit of seamen to be unionized on the Pacific, in the last century, and it is conceivable that they might become the nucleus of a new union under the I. S. U. at this time.

Fundamental causes for the breach between the I. S. U. and its Pacific branch go much deeper than those recited in the charter revoking resolution passed in Washington.

For some time it has been evident to water-front observers that Pacific coast shipping was drifting toward an inevitable conflict.

Within the past few days the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast has appealed to federal officials, from President Roosevelt down, to investigate an alleged conspiracy on the part of shipping

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Miners Endorse One Union And Cheer for Roosevelt; Boos and Hisses for Smith

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—American labor was asked today to choose between industrial and craft unionism as 1700 delegates to the United Mine Workers of American convention cheered the joint report of the international officers.

The reading of the report followed an address by hard-hitting John L. Lewis, head of the organization, in which the big crowd wildly applauded mention of President Roosevelt's name, and hissed and booed reference to Alfred E. Smith.

A constitutional amendment, a curb on the power of the Supreme Court, the enactment of far-reaching social legislation, and the active endorsement of the drive for industrial unions despite the American Federation of Labor's support for craft unions were points made, either in the preliminary address by Mr. Lewis, or in the lengthy report of the mine workers' officers as the convention began.

Has Two Choices

The American labor movement, according to the report, is confronted with the choice of being "a small, compact organization of skilled tradesmen of inferior numercial strength" or "a vi\e, militant labor movement more adequately representative of the 33,000,000 of America's organizable workers."

In the joint report, the break between Mr. Lewis and William Green, former official of the United Mine Workers and now head of the A. F. of L., on the subject of industrial unionism, is detailed in full.

"The experience of a quarter of a century has demonstrated," the retrade union is unable to organize the millions of workers employed in the nation's unorganized modern port said, "that the craft type of industries."

Picking Up the Gauntlet

The report, issued today, is believed to mark the acceptance by the miners of the gauge of battle thrown down to their leadership by the conservative forces of the federation, with consequences likely to change labor history.

Officials of the federation, in three different fields yesterday, rebuffed the idea of industrial unionism, in favor of craft unionism. Today the miners' report continues:

"Experience has developed the fact that the workers themselves in these industries desire to organize into a union of their industry of the type and structure of the United Mine Workers.

Suffer Maladjustment

"Every consideration of the needs of industrial democracy in America requires the acceptance of this statement of fact. The nation and its people are now suffering from substantial economic and social maladjustments.

"The workers of the country find themselves unable to exercise effective influence in the disposition of national problems because of their inarticulate state. . . . The workers in the skilled trades, far from being placed at a disadvantage, would find themselves the residual beneficiaries of the improved position of the country's workers.

"It is almost inconceivable that the American Federation of Labor refuses to adopt a policy that would change its present 'dog in the manger' attitude to one of real sympathetic consideration for the toilers and that in itself would be a major contribution to the economic, social and political security of the Government of the United States and the population thereof.

Carrying Out Sentiment

"In accepting leadership in this fight the officers of the United Mine Workers of America have undertaken to comply with the instructions of their organization and carry out what they understood to be the almost unanimous sentiment of the members of our union."

The miners' convention was anticipated by three blows aimed at industrial unionism and taken by the A. F. of L. in quick succession yesterday.

1. The executive council of the A. F. of L., meeting at Miami, recommended a drive to organize automobile workers on a craft, rather than an industrial, basis. The Auto Workers' Union will not be given authority over machinists, maintenance men and other skilled trades, and will be confined to production men. In other words, the skilled workers will be solicited by respective craft unions and jobbers plant also will be organized separately, instead of into one big union, like the coal miners.

Radio Workers Refused

2. Radio workers were refused an industrial union charter and were told to join the Electrical Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

3. In Washington, the old guard International Seamen's Union revoked the charter of the radical Sailors' Union of the Pacific, subsidiary of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, an industrial union by vote of 292 to 186. On the Pacific the old craft union lines have been broken down, and under the fiery Harry Bridges, sailors, longshoremen and others have been brought together into "one big union" with pay substantially higher than in the East.

The Curtain Raiser

This was the curtain raiser for the meeting of the Lewis forces here today, in which a joint report of the international officers had already been prepared, advocating the industrial union system and attacking the old guard A. F. of L. for an alleged "dog-in-the-manger" attitude.

The convention prepared to indorse the 30-hour week, with no reduction in pay, for its 540,000 members.

It was ready, too, with support for social welfare laws now being put into effect, together with a proposed curb on the Supreme Court and amendment of the Constitution.

Finally, the convention was expected, before it was over, to pass a resolution pledging support for Mr. Roosevelt.

A. F. of L. Council Charges Lewis With Disruption

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor executive council meeting which reached a climax with a direct slap at industrial unionists neared adjournment today.

Gathering again at Washington in May, the council will learn the results of its demand that John L. Lewis's committee for industrial organization cease functioning.

Reported 15 to 1 in favor of the traditional craft union policy of the federation, the council decided the committee headed by Mr. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, was endangering the harmony of the organization.

Mr. Lewis formed the committee after he had resigned from the executive council in a split over the question of whether mass production workers should be unionized by industries or absorbed in the craft brotherhoods. The council appointed a committee to confer with the industrial group and report back with recommendations at the Washington meeting.

Women Compelled To Quit Invasion Of Calles Ranch

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 28 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles predicted today the approach of anarchy in Mexico after his Santa Barbara ranch was seized by 200 peasant women who were later ousted by the former President's employees.

Calles blamed Communist agitators for the "outrageous assault" on his hacienda, and said the women who held his property for 36 hours were led by "three well known Communists who are employees of the Secretariat of Education."

Return Home

Members of the group said these leaders had promised they would be given part of Calles' property, which is located in the State of Mexico, a short distance outside of the capital.

Despite orders from Calles not to molest the women, employees forced them to abandon the property last night. Many of them barefooted, and the majority carrying young babies, the women left for their homes in near-by communities.

Calles had refrained personally from taking any direct action against the women, but he said in an interview that he considered the seizure of his property "one of the many incidents which show that we are heading for a state of complete anarchy."

Communists Kept Out

The former President said he "greatly feared" that a number of Communist leaders had entered Mexico from foreign countries recently, "although everybody knows we have plenty of them here."

In a simultaneous statement which had no connection with the declarations of Calles, the Government said that "no militant Communists or their members of sects or organizations that attack the institutions of the Republic" will be permitted to enter Mexico.

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War on Narcotics Seen Endangered By Merger Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Before the House Ways and Means Committee today, hearings were opened on a bill, indorsed by the Treasury, which has caused grave perturbation among many experts here who have worked long and hard against domestic and international traffic in narcotic drugs.

The bill would consolidate in a single Secret Service division all the investigating and law enforcement agencies of the Treasury Department, including the Bureau of Narcotics. This bureau, under the experienced charge of Harry J. Anslinger, has been a model for many European countries. Mr. Anslinger co-operates closely with other countries, in an informal—and almost secret—group of anti-narcotic officers who exchange information and do really effective work against smuggling. They are the little-sung G-men in a battle against narcotics which can only be conducted successfully on a world plane.

Governed by Treaty

Moreover, the bureau in its present autonomous form carries out American treaty obligations under the Geneva convention of 1931. Amalgamated in a secret service division, there is some question whether the bureau would still meet the terms of the treaty. To counter this objection, the Treasury is understood to be preparing an amendment stating that nothing in the bill is to infringe obligations of the treaty, but the force of such an amendment is in some doubt.

The Geneva convention required the United States to "create a special administration" for the purpose of "applying the convention, regulating, supervising and controlling the trade in the drugs, and organizing the campaign against drug addiction by taking all useful steps to prevent its development and to suppress the illicit traffic."

Deny Treaty Violation

Whether the proposed subdivision of a division of a department would be a "special administration" is considered by State Department lawyers to be doubtful. The Treasury experts consider the treaty would not be violated, and they pledge likewise not to disturb the present setup in actual practice.

But once the consolidation has taken place, the antinarcotic authorities consider that potential future changes are a serious danger. They would particularly object to pooling of personnel between the various subbureaus — narcotic, secret service, customs agency, intelligence unit of internal revenue. Yet such a pooling of very different types of experts is a definite possibility in the future, as well as suppression of the narcotics bureau's separate budget with the freedom that implies.

Proud of Record

The Bureau of Narcotics is proud of its record under the autonomous arrangement, and confident of the skill and honesty of its personnel. Such rectitude has not always prevailed in units charged, for example, with liquor-law enforcement, and this is one more reason why the bureau wishes to remain separate.

The consolidation proposal arose with some mystery. The first that antinarcotic experts who follow developments day-by-day heard of it was in a Sunday newspaper story. There is reason to believe that the narcotics officers in the State Department had no knowledge of the bill before they read it in the papers, and Mr. Anslinger himself was in Florida, uninformed of any change in his status. He only returned to Washington today.

Saved by Roosevelt

When a previous attempt to alter the status of the narcotics bureau was made, President Roosevelt strongly defended its independence—which, of course, was final. But the Treasury returns to the charge in its zeal for a setup that looks simpler and avoids apparent duplication. There is a strong theoretical case for unification.

But those who have fought against narcotics in recent decades are suspicious of the frequent attempts to check their efforts. They realize that their task calls for perpetual vigilance. And they are now working to save the narcotics bureau.

'Travel in Print' Show Run in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28—Delights await travelers who visit the "Travel in Print" exhibit in the Graphic Arts section of the Franklin Institute here. Could Franklin himself look over the display it is doubtful which would surprise him most—the casual mention of trips across the Atlantic, or the perfection of color printing seen in the many pamphlets and posters.

Twenty nations are represented in the exhibition, which contains more than 300 posters and 1000 individual pieces of printed matter. They include advertisements issued by the Imperial Airways and German Airways, and posters dealing with resorts, railways and steamship lines. The telephone people draw attention to their particular facilities for travel of the voice alone.

In line with the general endeavor to popularize the city's institutions, the Graphic Arts section is distributing cards to visitors with a questionnaire asking what kind of exhibits they are most interested in seeing.

President's Uncle Shoots Self

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 28 (AP)—Paul R. Forbes, uncle of President Roosevelt, was found fatally shot in his locked apartment here last night. Justice of the Peace M. V. Ward, saying he was satisfied he shot himself, announced no inquest would be held. His widow was the former Miss Dora Delano, sister of President Roosevelt's mother. Friends here said Mrs. Forbes lived in Paris, adding that she and her husband had lived apart about 15 years.

Smith and 'Take a Walk'—Constitution—Socialism of New Deal—Communism—Townsend Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) Virginia:

The Happy Warrior takes a walk! . . . My friends, he would not have to take a walk. He took that walk some time ago. (Applause.) You cannot walk out of some place you have never been in. He is not going to take a walk in Philadelphia. He and Shouse took the walk in Chicago.

* * *

Representative Josh Lee (D) Oklahoma:

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have suddenly become very dear to the big business leaders. Although they have for many years trampled under unhallowed feet the Constitution's guaranty of human rights, they now come out with pious faces and unctuous voices to invoke that same Constitution for the protection of their ill-gotten gains.

* * *

Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York:

I think every Republican will agree that the fundamental issue in the next campaign is the liquidation of the Socialism of this New Deal Administration.

* * *

Representative Joe H. Eagle (D), Texas:

Those who sat at that feast of the so-called American Liberty League the other night represented $1,000,000,000 of wealth.

* * *

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Massachusetts:

Mr. Smith said in effect "I am walking out of the Socialistic Party that has swallowed up my own party." He is not walking away from the Democratic Party.

* * *

Representative Matthew A. Dunn (D) Pennsylvania:

If Socialism or Communism means employment for the unemployed at a saving wage, adequate pensions for the aged, unemployment insurance, abolition of poorhouses, and wiping out the slum districts of our country, then let us have Socialism or Communism!

* * *

Representative John S. McGroarty (D) California:

We advocates of the Townsend plan of old-age pensions realize that we are facing a hostile Congress. There is no use quibbling about that. We know that. That is another reason why we are forced to go to the country in this year's election.

* * *

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D), Texas:

Every good lawyer in the United States knows full well that the proposed Townsend Plan is unconstitutional and that it would be set aside and annulled by the Supreme Court before it could be put into effect.

* * *

Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware:

I did suppose there would be some out of the 85 per cent majority on the other side of the Chamber who would feel somewhat embarrassed because they are turning down their great leader on the bonus. Oh, I beg of you not to desert him now! (Laughter.) You have told us that he is the Moses who was leading us out of the wilderness. . . . I beg of all of you just now on this historic occasion not to desert your leader.

Prison Sentences Hit Two Officers Of Morro Castle

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Heavy sentences were pronounced today on two of the three men convicted in Federal Court of criminal negligence in the burning of the palatial liner Morro Castle with a loss of 124 lives, and Judge Murray Hulbert vigorously criticized all the defendants.

"My regret," he said as the men stood before him for sentence, "is so far as the defendant corporation is concerned that the statute provides only the limited sentence it does."

William F. Warms, acting captain of the vessel, was given two years in the penitentiary and Eben S. Abbott, chief engineer, four years.

Company Fined $10,000

Henry E. Cabaud, executive vice-president of the operating company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, was given a suspended sentence of one year and fined $5000. The corporation, also a defendant, was fined the maximum of $10,000.

The judge's lengthy commentary accompanying the sentencing rebuked the mercantile marine as a whole on disciplinary grounds.

Particularly did he score the maneuvering of the ship into the wind in such a fashion as to sweep the afterdecks with flame, as passengers huddled there trying to gain the lifeboats.

Judge Hulbert remarked it was the first time a steamship corporation and an executive officer of a steamship corporation had been sentenced in a sea disaster.

Crew Is Criticized

He criticized the failure of the crew to engage in regular safety drills and for its abandonment of the ship. Regarding Abbott, he said:

"Abbott testified that the first he knew of the fire was at the time of the alarm. He said he immediately dispatched two assistants to the engine room to take charge. Then he went back to his quarters to perform his ablutions or something. He remained there from two to five minutes. He testified that the men under him in case of emergency had been instructed to report to him in the engine room.

"If the men had gone there, they would have been told presumably that the chief engineer was up on the navigating deck where he was last seen by his officers. But the men would not have found him there either, after from two to five minutes."

Appeal Is Promised

Abbott was accused by the bench of misdirecting passengers. "Apparently," said Judge Hulbert, "he took very little part in directing the men at the oars" of the lifeboat into which he got.

The Judge then directed a charge of lying at the chief engineer. "Abbott testified," he said, "he was in such a condition that he was unable to perform his duties in the lifeboat. The jury didn't believe that. Neither did I."

The Morro Castle burned off the New Jersey coast Sept. 8, 1934. The trial of the case required 10 weeks, and the jury reported the convictions late Saturday after deliberating 10 hours.

George Z. Medalie, chief of defense counsel, asked if there would be an appeal of the court's judgments, replied, "You can assume an appeal will be made."

Warburg Assails Lavish Spending

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP) — The vast interest of women in the accumulated savings of the nation is seriously jeopardized by the "reckless extravagance" and the "monetary tinkering" of the present national Administration, James P. Warburg, New York banker and former economic adviser to President Roosevelt, said yesterday.

In an address for delivery before the Republican Women's Luncheon Club, Mr. Warburg said available figures show women are the beneficiaries of 80 per cent of all life insurance policies outstanding in this country, own 65 per cent of the savings accounts, are the registered owners of about 40 per cent of all residential and farm real estate, and own nearly half of the railroad and public utility shares.

"Whenever you are told what the Government is doing for this group or that," he said, "whenever you read of the Government's generosity, it is well to remember that the Government has no money except the people's own money.

"And, above all, remember that any government which spends more than it can raise from the people by bearable taxation, is on the road to bankrupt itself and its people—is on the road to render void and meaningless whatever else of good it may have accomplished," he said.

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Worcester

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

President Acts To Avert Bonus Spending Spree

(Continued from Page 1)

ice certificates may do so now, under the new law.

On the basis of certificates already out, 36,724,279 bonds, of $50 each, which are nontransferable but cashable at the holders' will, will be distributed.

Bonds or cash will go out to about 3,518,000 veterans.

The cash distribution, in addition to the bonds, will amount to $87,786,000.

The First Statement

There were two White House statements. The first follows:

In view of the fact that Congress has enacted the law authorizing the exchange of adjusted service certificates for bonds, the President indicated today to the Veterans' Administration and the Treasury Department that he desired the provisions of the new law carried out as expeditiously as accuracy will permit. The President also indicated that the magnitude of the administrative task carrying the provisions of the new law into effect was so great that patience should be exercised in the matter.

7,000,000 Calculations

The President was advised that more than 7,000,000 interest calculations will be necessary and that it will require between 2500 and 3000 additional personnel working for approximately six months to do this job. It should be remembered that the amount due each individual veteran must be separately worked out for each case. The additional personnel to handle this enormous figuring and clerical job, must, under the law, come from the civil service rolls.

Application blanks will be available in all regional offices of the Veterans' Administration and in the hands of service organizations within the next two or three days. If the veterans will keep in mind that the bonds are to be issued dated June 15, 1936, and after filing their applications will refrain from writing follow-up letters, they will greatly assist in the prompt administration of the new law.

The Second Statement

The text of the second statement issued after the conference of Commanders Murphy, Van Zandt and Harlan with President Roosevelt and General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, read as follows:

The national commanders of the three major ex-service organizations called upon the President today to assure him that they would do everything within their power to persuade veterans to retain the bonds issued to them in lieu of their adjusted service certificates, unless they expected to use the cash for some permanently useful purpose.

For Family Protection

The President, as well as the commanders of the ex-service organizations, feel that the veterans should consider first of all the protection of their families.

Immediate and urgent need for funds offers, of course, a valid reason for cashing the bonds.

In the same way, the paying off of indebtedness is wholly reasonable, just as using the cash for something of permanent value such as a new home or the definite employment of an existing home, would be reasonable.

Against Extravagance

What the President and the commanders were fully agreed on, however, is that every effort should be made by the veterans, by their organizations and by all who have their welfare at heart, to prevent the frittering away of cash obtained from the bonds. Permanent advantage as opposed to wholly temporary pleasure should be the criterion.

Those who keep the bonds or any part of them not only can get ready cash at any time if necessary, but while they hold these nontransferable bonds they will receive 3 per cent interest on the safest imaginable investment. They are true "thrift bonds."

The President and the commanders feel confident that very many veterans will keep these government bonds in whole or in part for long-range protection of themselves and their families.

No Tax Move Yet

Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said after an executive committee meeting that he would "not take the initiative in tax matters."

Revenue measures to finance the new bonus law, if any are taken, must originate in the House.

"I think a thorough study of the revenue situation and new taxes should be made," said Mr. Doughton, "and action be delayed until next session.

"I am not disposed to launch any tax program now."

How to Get Bonus Bonds

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

HERE are the steps necessary for a World War veteran to exchange his bonus certificate for cashable bonds, based on the advice of the White House and veterans' organizations:

Blanks to be used in applying for bonds will be mailed by the Veterans' Administration to all its field officers and local offices of the veterans' organizations, probably tomorrow.

If a veteran has not borrowed on his certificate and has it in his possession, he should send it with his application to the nearest regional office of the Veterans' Administration or to the central office in Washington.

If a loan is outstanding against the certificate, the application should be sent to the Veterans' Administration office where the loan was obtained.

If the veteran has made a certificate loan at a bank, he should send his application direct to the Veterans' Administration in Washington.

After filing his application, the veteran need take no further action, as his account will be checked by the Veterans' Administration, forwarded to the Treasury, and the amount due him will be sent him in bonds dated June 15, 1936, of $50 each. Odd amounts will be paid by a government check.

Niagara Falls Freezes Into One Giant Icicle

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Niagara River was jammed with more ice last night than in almost 30 years. As a result, the American Falls were so dry a person could walk from the American shore to Goat Island in midstream without getting wet feet.

The worst ice jam since 1909 blocked the lower river from Lewiston almost to its mouth. The deep channel was so packed with ice that the water rose 12 feet yesterday. In some places mounds of ice were pushed up 50 feet. Huge hills of ice were forming just below the falls, and persons familiar with conditions predicted one of the biggest "ice-bridges" in many years from shore to shore of the channel just below the falls if the cold weather lasts.

The Finishing Touch to Chops or Steak —A DASH OF LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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PEACHES SLICED OR HALVES FINAST Heavy Syrup No 2½ TIN 15c; RICHMOND Delicious California 2 No 2½ TINS 27c

PEANUT BUTTER 2 LB JAR 29c Made with No. 1 Grade U. S. Peanuts only a little salt added for flavor 1 LB JAR 15c

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SUNSWEET PRUNES TENDERIZED 2 2 LB PKGS 27c

MARMALADE PURE ORANGE MIRABEL BRAND 2 1 LB JARS 29c

VERMONT MAID SYRUP A BLEND OF CANE AND MAPLE SYRUP 12 OZ BOT 19c

KRAFT OLD ENGLISH CHEESE 2 ½ LB PKGS 35c

BRER RABBIT MOLASSES 2 12 OZ TINS 25c

VANILLA EXTRACT DAINTY DOT 2 OZ BOT 19c

PILLSBURY'S Makers of Famous Flour CAKE FLOUR 44 oz PKG 25c; PANCAKE FLOUR 2 20 oz PKGS 19c

JELLY MIRABEL PURE FRUIT PURE GRAPE 2 10 OZ JARS 25c; PURE CURRANT 2 10 OZ JARS 29c

ASPARAGUS For Salads or on Toast ALL GREEN FINAST TIPS TALL TIN 23c; SQ. TIN 23c

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MY-T-FINE DESSERTS MAKES QUICK DESSERTS 3 PKGS 17c

CLOROX IT CLEANS AND DISINFECTS, BLEACHES, REMOVES STAINS DESTROYS ODORS 2 15 oz BOTS 25c

Banner Oleo FROM VEGETABLE OILS 2 1 LB CTNS 25c

MOLASSES COOKIES OLD FASHION - FRESH 2 LBS 25c

STANDARD TOMATOES RED RIPE 3 No 2 TINS 20c

Mild Cheese WHOLE MILK VARIETY LB 23c

RICHMOND RELISH SERVE WITH HOT OR COLD MEAT PINT JAR 15c

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NEW ENGLAND APPLES McINTOSH FANCY EATING 4 LBS 19c; BALDWINS FANCY COOKING 4 LBS 17c

GRAPEFRUIT LGE SIZE 2 FOR 15c; ORANGES FLORIDA SM SIZE 2 DOZ 39c; NEW CABBAGE 4 LBS 15c; BROCCOLI 2 LBS 15c; BRUSSELS SPROUTS BASKET 19c; SPINACH 3 LBS 19c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Addis Ababa, separated from the Italians by a mountain range where Ras Desta Demtu is collecting his routed men, has been passed up by the Italians.

Meanwhile Italian headquarters claimed to have captured a Swedish Red Cross unit carrying 27 cases of munitions in its five marked trucks. (Dispatches from Addis Ababa say that the Red Cross units in Ethiopia are removing their emblems, convinced that the Italian air forces are deliberately attacking them.)

Makale Battle Still Obscure

Northern Front—Still no news from Ethiopia on the three-day battle near Makale. Marshal Badoglio continued in an interview to insist that his troops, by swift anticipatory attack, had smartly defeated the Ethiopians who were massing for an offensive. The Marshal indicated that the Italians would fight on right through the big rainy season and would advance despite the torrents.

Radio—Change in Canadian Plan Forecast

Ottawa (AP)—"The whole direction and system of Canadian radio broadcasting is to be revolutionized at the coming session of Parliament," the Evening Citizen claimed to have learned. The newspaper said the Government was likely to "return to the plan proposed by the commission of some years ago headed by Sir John Laird," which recommended a manager of broadcasting and an honorary board of seven directors, five of whom would represent geographical areas.

Japan—Declared America's Third Best Customer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The effects of cheap goods competition from Japan on American trade were minimized by the United States Tariff Commission, in an impartial report on this hotly contested issue. The commission said that the bulk of imports from Japan is not in the form of goods which compete with American goods. The United States sells far more to Japan than it buys from Japan, the report said. Trade with Japan has increased during the depression until Japan is America's third best customer. Japanese penetration into American foreign markets has injured American trade "in only relatively small degree."

Nevertheless, the commission recognized that certain industries were meeting sharper competition with Japan, namely cotton cloth, rubber-soled footwear, tinned fish, electric bulbs and tubes, enameled ware and cutlery.

George V—England's King Buried at Windsor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—In a last tribute of collective silence, throughout Britain and in services around the world, the body of George V was laid in the Vault of Kings at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The funeral cortege had left Westminster Hall, which King George had called the heart of the Empire's capital, at mid-morning, amid the tolling of cathedral bells. Soldiers marched with arms reversed and with slow, measured tread. Sailors drew the gun carriage on which the coffin lay. Muffled drums and muted instruments played, and then the bagpipers.

Six kings, two queens, a president, more than a score of princes and princesses and 166 other representatives of the peoples of the world followed the procession, in support of the Royal Family.

At Windsor, where the body was carried by train, the procession again took up its march to the Chapel, and at 2:14, after the service which the Church of England would have used for any citizen, the body was laid at rest in the vault.

At several points during the procession the shrill notes of a boatswain's whistle had been heard—for this was the funeral of an admiral of the fleet, a man who followed the sea.

Reich Taxes—Increase Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—An increase in national taxation of 1,300,000,000 marks (approximately $520,000,000) for the coming fiscal year was officially forecast here. Rearmanent, said Secretary Reinhardt of the Finance Ministry, is a major cause for the enlarged government expenditures. Herr Reinhardt gave out figures showing a progressive increase in tax receipts under the National Socialist regime. The figures for the past three years, in nine-month periods, are roughly 5,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 marks respectively.

Federal Inquiry Into Pacific Coast Shipping Crisis Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

companies to "wipe out the unions." The federation charged that a propaganda campaign by the employers was to be a prelude to "Fascist vigilante" action against the water-front workers, in which a wide assortment of white-collar groups, failing to enlist government assistance, would take the law into their own hands. A congressional investigation was asked.

Virtually everyone else involved, shippers, the I. S. U. and other groups, concurred in the suggestion for federal investigation of a broad nature. Each group counted upon its confidential information to uphold its position in public opinion.

Denied Charges

Shippers' representatives admitted to this correspondent that they have for some time met with the representatives of chambers of commerce and other citizen groups to explain the situation along the water fronts, and enlist support in the event of conflict. They denied any desire to break the unions, but were emphatic in declaring that concerted effort among shippers was desirable in order to enforce upon the unions the obligations they had signed under government auspices. They insisted that the unions have violated their agreements at every turn, and that any ultimatum they might issue and any lockout they might enforce would be to purge the unions of subversive influences which lead to contract breaking.

The unions, on the other hand, deny they have indulged in any persistent policy of agreement violations. "Job action" has been invoked many times, but they insist that this is nothing more than the expression of the continual bickering and individual disgruntlement perennially associated with stevedoring and seamanship.

While shipping officials and union representatives thus indulge in mutual recriminations, two other conflicts have gone forward in the warring camps. On the right, shipping companies with headquarters on the Pacific have striven with those based on the Atlantic and with foreign companies. The western concerns favored a showdown on the coast, to sweeten what they claimed was an intolerable situation, their eastern confreres have tended to seek peace at any price on the coast, in the fear that trouble here might spread to their more valuable traffic across the Atlantic. On the left a much fiercer battle has gone forward in union ranks, between the insurgent rank and file unions of the coast, and the conservative leadership of international unions and the A. F. of L. itself.

Hope of Rank and File

According to coast sentiment among the seamen, international officials of the sailors' union have "sold out" to the shipping interests. They view the charter revision as a direct blow of the ship companies, dealt through the international officers of their own organization.

The issue, they claim, is between democratic unionism and the despotic control of unions by a small group of leaders, holding power through political methods.

The maritime federation of the Pacific coast they envisage as the hope of rank and file unionism to spread through vertical action. In effect, it combined the A. F. of L. Unions of the marine industries in a vertical group. The federation was bitterly attacked by the conservative leadership, repudiated on the coast, but still in control of international unions. The sailors union had been ordered to withdraw from it, but had refused. It was branded as "communistic," yet its defenders point to inherent conservatism and democratic government in its actions. They contrast the mild preamble to its constitution to the fire-eating preamble of the A. F. of L. itself as proof of its utility and workableness. The federation begins its preamble thus:

"Whereas, in the evolution of modern society, the most potent force advancing social justice to the greatest number is the program and expression of organization of workers, and continues to call for vertical action on the principle that an injury to one union is an injury to all.

A. F. of L. Constitution

The preamble of the A. F. of L. constitution, on the other hand, opens in these words (1929 version).

"A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

Representatives of the shipping companies see a salutary action in the banning of the sailors' union, in that they claim it will stem the tide of influences from Moscow. Insisting that the rank and file leadership is communist inspired, they point to the recent "hot cargo" issue as evidence that radical unions have planned deliberately to gain a strangle hold on American industry.

To back up this assertion, they cite contracts made by barge lines on the Sacramento River and one railroad company with employees, in which the determination of "hot cargo" is left to the workers, and the carriers agree not to handle it. A slight extension of this program, to embrace teamsters and other carriers, might, they assert, throw a ring of transportation strikes around any factory or store which refused to grant union demands, however fantastic.

Between such extreme viewpoints, the average American appears about to experience once more the ordeal of the innocent bystander.

Auto Tag Law Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"I can take no action in the matter. I cannot suspend the law." That was the answer of Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus to pleas that he call off highway patrolmen from arresting North Carolina automobile drivers not supplied with 1936 license tags. The time limit cannot be extended, he pointed out, and there is no way around the mandate of the 1935 Legislature.

Setting for Vital Turn in History

Wide World

Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Where G. O. P. Meets in June

Upper Left—General View of the Great Building Whose Rafters Will Ring With Defiance to the New Deal. Lower Left—Interior View of the $7,000,000 Building. Upper Right, Left to Right—Clarence Willard, Secretary of the Connecticut Republican State Committee; Lafayette B. Gleason of New York, Temporary Chairman of the 1936 Convention; James L. E. Jappe, Secretary of the Cleveland Convention Committee

Cleveland Already Is Busy Preparing for Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28—With nearly 4½ months before the Republican Party chieftains are due in town for their momentous gathering, the 15,000 seats of Public Hall are more than spoken for, National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher declared here last night. Cleveland already has set in motion the machinery for accommodating, entertaining and generally serving the influx of convention delegates and visitors.

Meanwhile politicians join with business men in grateful acclamation over the success of the city's bid. Even loyal Democrats, who also happen to be in business here, can't conceal their satisfaction.

Mr. Fletcher took several potshots at the Roosevelt Administration in a short talk before the League of Republican Clubs of Cleveland.

More Fireworks to Come

In 1924 Calvin Coolidge received his one and only nomination at the hands of the Republican Party at its convention held here.

That convention in 1924 was more or less of a "cut and dried" affair, there being little or no excitement over possible presidential candidates since Mr. Coolidge was then President, serving out the term of Warren G. Harding, who passed on soon after he had assumed office.

The 1936 convention, on the other hand, offers plenty of opportunities for fireworks and Clevelanders already are preparing for thrills galore during the days that will pass before the Republicans are able to name a leader.

Auditorium an Ideal Place

This city offers many advantages for a great political convention. Its public auditorium, with its mammoth main hall, its annexes and scores of rooms suitable for committee meetings, is ideal for a gathering such as a national convention.

The main hall is fully a city block long and half as wide. It will provide space for the delegations from the 48 states without crowding. Its immense galleries will seat from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and if the convention so desires, public music hall, seating 4000 others, can be thrown in as an integral part of the whole.

The stage is located between the main hall and the public music hall, and can accommodate 1000 persons easily.

Plenty of Hotels

Apart from its public auditorium, Cleveland is well equipped in the matter of hotels to care for the visitors such a convention always attracts. During the past year one convention brought more than 100,000 visitors to Cleveland and there were no complaints caused by lack of hotel rooms.

Cleveland also is located advantageously for convention purposes. The states, with the largest delegations, except California, are within a night's train ride. This means that in selecting Cleveland the Republican National Committee saved thousands of dollars in train fares for its delegates.

Transport Companies Gain

From the standpoint of transportation, Cleveland is on the main trunk lines of several of the nation's larger railroads, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Nickel Plate. It also is a large lake port with passenger services from all Great Lakes cities. Airplanes and buses from the East, West and South rank Cleveland as one of the greatest terminals for this type of travel in the nation.

Ohio has long been regarded as a Republican state, but from time to time swings over to the Democratic side. It did this in 1932 and many political observers believe that with the 1936 G. O. P. national convention here, Ohio will return to Republican ranks.

New Deal Slips in State

The New Deal has been losing ground in Ohio cities in recent months. Cleveland, itself, only a few weeks ago elected a Republican mayor by nearly 40,000 votes, an unusual majority in a city that has been regarded as about evenly divided in its political leanings.

Cleveland is the center of the iron and steel industry in this section and as such is more or less unfriendly to the present administration.

Outside of Cleveland, northeastern Ohio is normally overwhelmingly Republican. Akron, Youngstown and Canton, all within a 60-mile radius of Cleveland, are industrial communities and still hold to the theory that a protective tariff is necessary and that they can get this only from the Republican Party.

Has Farmers Too

While Cleveland is the hub of industry for its territory, yet there are thousands of farms in this same section and it is the farmers, the politicians say, who may decide the 1936 election. Therefore the selection of Cleveland as the convention city may please the agriculturists, who normally are Republican anyhow.

Ohio is known as "The Mother of Presidents," and all of them have been Republican. Consequently, from sentimental reasons the naming of an Ohio city for the Republican National Convention in 1936 pleases Ohioans.

Gov. Allen of Louisiana Passes On Suddenly

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28 (AP)—Gov. O. K. Allen passed on unexpectedly today from what was announced as a cerebral hemorrhage.

Governor Allen apparently had been in good health and was just preparing to leave the mansion for his executive offices in the state Capitol.

Governor Allen succeeded the late Huey P. Long as titular head of the political machine built by Louisiana's "dictator," after the latter's assassination last September. He was Senator Long's choice, but by no means equaled the fiery impetuosity or political acumen of the Kingfish. His leadership has been challenged, but he was elected Democratic National Committeeman and nominated to serve out the unexpired Senate term in Mr. Long's place.

Once a Baptist Sunday school superintendent, Mr. Allen gave to the young Huey Long one of his first and most decisive political boosts. He staked him to expenses in the race for the Public Service Board that 18 years ago gave him a start in politics.

When Mr. Long was ready to give up the office of Governor, he selected Mr. Allen as his successor. That was in 1932, after Mr. Allen had already served since 1929 as chairman of the Louisiana Highway Commission, in charge of the $100,000,000 road-building program.

Peru Acts for Japan

Peru supplanted Brazil the first six months of 1935 as an important purveyor of cotton for Japan, official figures showed.

Communists Seek New Allies For War on Fascism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Communist policy has been radically changed of late all over Europe. Hitherto Communists have refused to co-operate with any non-Communist group. Such a compromise was looked upon as treason to Marxism and to the proletariat.

Now they propose to collaborate with other anti-Fascist groups. Formerly, they advocated the dictatorship of the proletariat, but now they are champions of democracy.

For instance, in Bulgaria they are now prepared to work with all left-wing bourgeois groups and have adopted as their chief motto "the restoration of the constitution and the re-establishing of Parliament."

In Yugoslavia the Communists have changed their tactics to such a degree that their platform closely resembles those of the Agrarians, Radical, and Democratic Parties. They make almost exactly the same demands as the rest of the opposition.

In Austria the Communists have come to an understanding with the Socialists, and are attempting to collaborate with the more radical peasants. Indeed, they make decided concessions to religion and would no longer reject an ally merely because he happened to be an ardent Christian.

The initiative for this change is traced to Moscow and its aim is seen to be to strengthen the movement against Fascist and nationalistic dictatorships. The regimes in Italy, Germany, Austria and Bulgaria are greatly hampering the activity of the Marxists, so the first task of the Communists is to aid all forces that are working for the overthrow of these regimes. When that task is completed the Communists may again become exclusive.

The question now arises, will these new methods make the Communists more influential or less influential. It is pointed out that any stream which broadens out loses some of its force. On the other hand, it is argued that a broad stream waters a far larger area than a narrow one.

Geographical Auto Plates

Tennessee's 1936 auto license plates are shaped in the geographical outline of the state.

Collapse of Calles Party Seen As Cardenas Unites Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The new political party which supporters of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles have recently formed may never progress beyond the preliminary stage, but it has brought the problem of a new party sharply to the front in Mexican affairs.

While any political organization headed by "Callistas" is considered here as definitely doomed, in the light of the recent tremendous manifestations of public support given to President Cardenas, nevertheless a large section of the population, particularly business men, believes in the necessity of an independent party to counteract the ever-increasing power of the National Revolutionary Party. Political opponents running on independent tickets, such as Gen. Francisco Zuazua in Nuevo Leon, have complained that they are unable to get a "fair deal" and that the NRP's candidates "always win."

Opponents Asked to Resign

Emilio Portes Gil, former President and attorney general, now president of the NRP, declared that the NRP would in no way impede the formation of other political organizations.

"The National Revolutionary Party is an integral part of the state and as such does not need to fear the competition of purely political organizations," he said. He asked all leaders of rival political parties to first resign their membership in the NRP before undertaking their political campaigns for he said, "We will never consent to a split in the ranks of our party which would bring disastrous consequences to the unity that must exist within our regime."

Callistas Form Party

At that time there were no definite announcements of a new party beyond the inevitable rumors that accompanied the return of such well known political exiles as Gen. Pablo Gonzalez. A few days after General Calles's spectacular arrival in the nation's capital, however, the first proclamation of the organizing committee of the "Revolutionary Constitutional Party" was issued simultaneously with the resignation en masse of its supporters from the NRP. The proclamation charged that the NRP had ceased to be truly representative of the people; that it lacked a precise and definite orientation and imposed doctrines upon the masses that were alien to national reality. They also attacked what they called "the central power" of the NRP as a denial of constitutional democracy.

"We are neither Fascists nor Communists," they said, "but being conscious of the national reality we aim to cast into permanent form the principles of the revolution." Their position was briefly summed up with the words, "Revolutionists and Nationalists."

Public Support Lacking

While a vigorous, independent party formed by outstanding personalities might be well supported, the new party has not awakened the slightest public interest, owing to the fact that its committee is largely composed of men already identified with Mexico's past.

Even labor ranks have rejected the new party, although when Luis N. Morones, General Secretary of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers, arrived in the same plane with Calles, throngs of the confederation's members greeted him. Unrest seized the ranks of the confederation, however, following first reports of the new party and this unrest reached the point of a definite split when a group of workers within the organization demanded that Secretary Morones be expelled and that the confederation pledge its support to President Cardenas. No cleancut solution has yet been reached, but the confederation can no longer be regarded as "Callista" as it was in the first days after his arrival. Lacking the fundamental support of the workers, the new party is not expected to make much headway by observers.

So instead of menacing the NRP, the new party has rather stimulated the rank and file to a keener sense of co-operation and unity.

Brazilian Rebels Freed

About 800 among 2451 officers and soldiers imprisoned by the Brazilian Government after the November rebellion have been freed. Investigation continues into the participation of the others.

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Silent Throngs Honor George V; Six Kings Follow in Cortege

(Continued from Page 1)

has been part of British army ceremonial since before the days of Crécy and 1346. It was the silent homage of the two closely knit walls of ordinary folk with whose joys, sorrows, work and play the late King was so inseparably identified.

Radio Made it Universal

The unity of George V with his own people who lined the streets, however, was transcended on this occasion by an even wider unity. For the first time in history the vast concourse of people throughout not only the Empire or even the English-speaking countries but right across the world was able to join in the proceedings. Radiocasts of the ceremony were sent out in several languages—among them French, German, Dutch and Japanese—besides English. At the moment the coffin was being lowered into the vault Britain observed a two-minutes silence. It was one of a chain of similar tributes which began at New Zealand and spread thence through every dominion and colony of the British Commonwealth and was shared by a majority of foreign lands as well.

Thus in these days of war and armaments the world paused to honor the memory of one who symbolized freedom and democratic government, the rights of the man-in-the-street, and who above all things loved peace.

Committal Service For King at Windsor; Buried as Admiral

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

WINDSOR, Eng., Jan. 28—The long journeying of George V ended today in the royal vault of St. George's Chapel, the burial crypt of Great Britain's kings.

King George's body came to Windsor at 1:08 p. m., 33 minutes later than scheduled. The mourning crowds in London had delayed the passage of the cortège by that many minutes.

The nation paused in two minutes of silence at 1:30 p. m. It was the moment during which the coffin was to have been lowered into the crypt, but the delay in the marching of the cortège set the time of actual burial later.

Train to Windsor

From London, the King's body was brought by railroad train to Windsor. Mourners to the number of 100,000 were assembled along the mile-and-a-half route from the railroad station to St. George's Chapel.

An honor guard of tall soldiers carried the coffin from the train over a scarlet carpet to the gun carriage waiting at the station door. The procession started its uphill journey to Windsor Castle.

The bell of Curfew Tower rang out across the ancient battlements of the Royal Palace—tolling for the dead master.

The new King, Edward VIII, and his three brothers, for the second time today, fell in behind their father's coffin to walk in procession.

They were preceded by the widowed Queen Mary, who rode in a carriage drawn by Windsor grays.

"Piping Aboard"

The shrill notes of a boatswain's pipe sounded "piping aboard," the naval honor ceremonial, as the coffin was placed on the gun carriage. It was part of the ritual in the funeral of an Admiral of the Fleet.

As the curfew bell rang, a minute gun began the salute.

The cortège passed along a route massed with spectators and hung with heavy crape.

One hundred and fifty sailors again, as they had in London, drew the carriage on which the royal regalia of crown and scepter rested.

As the procession reached the castle, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester walked from St. George's Chapel and stood on the steps under the high stained windows, waiting to receive the coffin and to conduct the subsequent service.

The slow funeral march of a military band re-echoed in the stone courtyard.

Officials Waiting

Within the chapel, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, his Cabinet, and other high government officials who had not walked in the procession, awaited the coffin within the historic church.

Sharp military commands rang out as the funeral party halted in front of the wide west doors of the chapel.

King Edward, whose uniform boots were muddy from his two walks through the streets of London and Windsor, stood silently waiting while the coffin was lifted from the gun-carriage and carried into the church through lines of horse guards.

It was placed on a bier prepared near the fluted stalls of the Order of the Garter, the oldest chivalric organization in the country whose spiritual headquarters is in St. George's.

The bagpipes played a last, mournful lament and the robed choir began its first hymn, ending with a soft "amen" just as Edward reached his place at the head of the coffin and the service began.

Historic Spot

George is the fifth of the 38 kings of England, since the time of the Norman Conquest, to be entombed in the chapel; however, he is the first King of the modern House of Windsor to be interred there.

The castle itself is the spot where Normans, Plantagenets, members of the House of York, Tudors, Stuarts and Hanoverians have been born, lived, ruled and died.

Some of the kings beside whom George's body was placed have slept their deep sleep in that crypt 300 years and more.

Three feet from George's coffin lies that of Henry VIII and Charles I. A bit farther away is the coffin of George III, from whose reign the American colonies revolted, giving birth to the United States.

Immediately after the burial service, the royal family and the regal entourage of visitors returned to the station and entrained for London, bringing to a close eight days of the solemn ceremonial.

Master of Ceremonies

© International

Duke of Norfolk
Earl Marshal, Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England

Hitler at Memorial Services in Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Official Germany honored the memory of King George V of Great Britain today when the entire Cabinet, headed by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, attended services at St. George's Church.

The Cabinet occupied the first pew. Defense forces represented included Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of Defense; Gen. Werner von Fritsch, army Chief of Staff; Admiral Erich Raeder, Chief of the Admiralty, and Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Aviation Minister.

Among those in the royal box were the former Crown Princess Cecilie and her son, Louis Ferdinand; Prince August Wilhelm, son of the former Kaiser, and former Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Members of the diplomatic corps, picturesque in their uniforms, also attended the services.

Flags were half-staffed throughout the Reich.

Holiday of Mourning Observed in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (AP)—The deep notes of bells boomed softly over Canada's capital today as the Dominion joined the British Empire and the world in mourning for King George V during the late sovereign's funeral in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle.

Throughout Canada, the day was observed as a national holiday of mourning. Busines came to a complete standstill and services were held from coast to coast.

The funeral day was marked by similar ceremonies in the other Dominions, in India and in the colonies, with the two-minute period of silence being observed throughout the empire.

Spanish Government Shows Its Respect

MADRID, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Alcala Zamora, accompanied by members of the Government and diplomatic corps, including United States Ambassador Claude Bowers, attended memorial services today for King George V of Great Britain.

The Rev. Canon Herbert Pentin officiated at the services in the British Embassy Church.

Because of the smallness of the church, a second service was necessary for members of the British colony.

Italy's King and Duce Attend Rome Memorial

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Benito Mussolini and Princess Maria attended a memorial service for King George V of England today in the British Church of Rome.

Chinese Dignitaries At Nanking Service

NANKING, Jan. 28 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek headed a number of Chinese dignitaries who attended a memorial service here today for King George V, coinciding with the London funeral of the late British sovereign.

Canadian Business Closes To Observe King's Funeral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—With French flags flying half-mast side by side with the "Union Jack," Montreal, Canada's biggest and most cosmopolitan city, mourned the passing of its King. Cabarets, theaters, dance halls closed immediately the news came that the King had passed on. Radio broadcasting stations announced the passing, played the national anthem and for some hours remained silent throughout Canada. The Montreal Stock Exchange closed.

The people of Canada knew their King intimately. King George V made several visits to Canada before he succeeded to the throne. His last visit was in 1908 when he attended the tercentenary celebration at Quebec City. Seven years previously as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, he and his wife made a transcontinental trip across Canada as part of an Empire tour which commenced March 10, 1901.

They went through Canada to Vancouver and Victoria, and returned to eastern Canada and to Toronto. During their tour they covered 50,718 miles visiting some of the most remote parts of the British Empire.

The "E. P. Ranch"

The new sovereign as Prince of Wales made frequent visits to Canada and had a definite and practical interest as owner of the 4000-acre ranch at High River, Alberta, known as the E. P. Ranch. This was commenced by the Prince for the purpose of providing Canadian ranchers with a means of improving domestic stock through the importation of prize-winning blood from the British Isles. The Prince was possessed with the idea of buying a ranch during his first visit to Canada in 1919. Since that year the new King paid three visits to his ranch, in 1921, 1924, and 1927. Since he became its owner the one-and-a-half story ranch house has been enlarged until it has become one of the most modern establishments of its kind in western Canada.

The Prince converted the ranch into an experimental station and has made it to operate at a profit. Thoroughbred horses, shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Dartmoor ponies were brought to the E. P. Ranch. The ponies came from the present King's own farm in Cornwall, the shorthorns from the late King's herd in Sandringham, and the sheep from the Duke of Westminster's estate. Cross-breeding with native Alberta stock produced favorable results and within a few years western Canada was raising superior grades of prairie beef cattle, sheep, and work horses, and farmers and ranchers in the three big agricultural provinces were eager to get some of the new strains.

Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of King George V, which was marked throughout the Empire May 6, meant more to the older generation of Canadians than to the latter generation, particularly to residents of the Province of Quebec, and the City of Quebec. It reminded them of the King's sixth and last visit to Canada in 1908 when as Prince of Wales he spent a week in Quebec city. He participated in the ceremonials commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain.

One interesting passage in the late King's career occurred at Halifax, N. S., when as a midshipman a sensational discovery was made of a plot to blow up his ship, the Canada, with its royal sailor, while in Halifax harbor.

Under a special Act of Parliament in 1927, relating to the death of the Sovereign, a proclamation has been issued authorizing all government officers, judges, etc. to continue in the discharge of their functions, but a new oath of allegiance is required.

Public Holiday

The day of the funeral will be a public holiday throughout Canada, to be observed as a day of mourning, appropriate services throughout Canada synchronizing as far as possible with the obsequies at Westminster. The period of mourning prescribed by King Edward VIII, will be followed in Canada.

Many changes are entailed. Without affecting the validity of the present currency, the royal facsimile on the coinage of the realm, bank notes and official stamps will be changed. Members of Parliament who have already taken oaths will need to be re-sworn in their allegiance to the new King.

By order, of the Government flags are out at half-mast on all public buildings and will remain so until after the funeral.

Durability of Filipino Liberty Questioned by Editor White

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — "What a pleasant novelty to hear a newspaper editor who admits he doesn't know everything!"

The editor of one of San Francisco's leading dailies made this remark as we threaded our way through the throng which had gathered to hear the Sage of Emporia.

The Gold Ball Room of the Palace Hotel had been packed to capacity by members of the Commonwealth Club of California and their friends. The date was Jan. 24. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, freshly returned from the Orient, had just spoken, modestly and almost tentatively, of impressions gained in the Far East.

Went to Philippines

He had journeyed to the Philippines with the Congressional party to attend the inauguration of the Commonwealth government, and he had tarried longer than most in China and Japan before returning. As he spoke, quietly, humorously, in kindly vein, his benign face shining between two micraphones, it seemed to many of his auditors that it was the Common Sense Viewpoint of America giving expression to Oriental affairs.

Thinking it over afterward, one could not escape being impressed by the fact that an apparently rambling, extemporaneous talk had been directed wholly and consistently toward a single end. At first it might have seemed that those complementary remarks about California and the western landscape were mere persiflage; but they turned out to be the logical introduction to a discerning analysis of the American character, which laid the basis for a word picture of that love of liberty and justice which are the distinguishing marks of democracy. And this phase of his discussion, in turn, laid the ground work for a third dimension when Mr. White at length worked his bantering and kindly way down to a direct consideration of what he had seen in the Orient.

Free Government

"I saw what they said was a free government in the Philippines," the country editor declared. "But it seems to me that liberty is one thing that no people can impose on another. It must be born in the hearts of a people. It is not a set of laws, but a quality that may make laws unnecessary.

"The Philippine Commonwealth is another of those noble experiments. I'm for the experiment, but the Philippines are going into their new experience with only a chance for liberty."

Mr. White referred frequently to the Filipinos as a "charming people," free from the acquisitive faculty, allowing 80 per cent of their foreign commerce to be run by Americans and Chinese, giving no thought to the morrow because existence on one of the world's richest islands has made such forethought unnecessary.

Turning momentarily from the Philippines, Mr. White painted a broad picture of the Orient of 1936: another world from that of the western hemisphere, with low living standards, and the nations, in economic depression, tightening their belts.

With Grave Problems

"The Japanese," he said, "are a bunch of blond Nordics, with the cocksureness of a new nation, but with grave problems, which should appeal to an understanding heart." The Chinese he said he could not analyze, though he praised their individual character, their art, their love of beauty. He painted a vivid picture of their backwardness, in that, away from the seacoast cities, they follow to a large measure the methods and customs of their civilized ancestors of thousands of years ago.

Japan, Mr. White felt, is the natural spokesman for the East, and Russia of the West, in an inevitable conflict. Already he saw these two nations stalking toward each other like two giant wrestlers: the mighty hands of Japan even now feeling for a grip about the great chest of its adversary, in Manchuria and Mongolia. But he would not analyze the situation further. He claimed his license as a prophet was revoked in 1912, when he had predicted the election of the Bull Mooser, Theodore Roosevelt.

Orphanage Children

Returning to the Filipinos, he likened their situation to the children of a well managed orphanage, which America had established 30 years ago and nurtured carefully ever since—these children taken out into a deep and fearsome jungle, and suddenly abandoned.

That little deficit, the speaker declared, may be a determining factor in making up America's mind whether it wishes to be an empire or an insular democracy. The bill for lessons learned in "trying to make a totalitarian state of people so recently come down out of the trees," Mr. White hazarded the guess, may easily be $100,000,000.

Gov. Graves Gets Report on Shooting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 28 (AP)—The results of an investigation of the shooting of one of the nine Scottsboro defendants and the knife slashing of a deputy sheriff were submitted yesterday to Gov. Bibb Graves.

Capt. Potter Smith of the Alabama State Highway Patrol, ordered to inquire into the fight, kept his report secret until the Governor had time to study it.

Deputy Sheriff Edward Blalock was reported recovering.

Sheriff J. Street Sandlin, who shot Ozie Powell, Negro, in an automobile near Lecon Friday as the nine Negroes were being returned to Birmingham from Decatur, continued his investigation in the latter city.

Alabama authorities were showered with messages, mostly from the North and East, protesting the wounding of Powell. As has been the custom throughout the case, the communications were filed without comment.

New High for Licenses

The more than 500,000 automobiles licensed last year by North Carolina established an all-time record.

Tariff Board Routs Japanese Bogey

(Continued from Page 1)

curred in Japan's exports of other textile manufactures, of pottery, drugs, tinned and bottled foods, rubber-soled shoes, toys, bicycles, certain types of machinery, and other metal manufactures—principally small articles.

"The principal factors contributing to the expansion of Japan's export trade in recent years are as follows:

Causes of Expansion

"(A) The cheapness of her products in terms of foreign currencies resulting from the devaluation of the yen; inasmuch as the needs of Japanese workers are largely supplied by products of Japanese origin, the living costs of those workers did not rise much as a result of yen depreciation and, in fact, factory wage rates have fallen somewhat since 1931. (B) The rapid increase in the population, and therefore in the number of workers, has exerted a pressure on wages which has kept them low in spite of an increase in the efficiency of the workers. (C) A national rationalization program has effected improvements in the equipment and manufacturing technique of those industries producing on a large scale and in the buying and selling operations of the smaller producers."

Widen Class of Exports

"In the last few years," the Tariff Commission says, "the Japanese have begun to export to the American market a good many classes of articles which they had not previously sold here. Apparently the initiative in developing the trade in some of these articles was taken by American dealers. Some of these dealers provided samples and made specifications for manufacture in Japan."

American exports to Japan, apart from raw cotton, which makes up about two-thirds of the total, goes into a wide variety of articles, crude, semimanufactures and manufactured. In some instances Japan constituted the only market for the American products, and Japan has other sources of supply for most of them.

Result Is Co-operative

In third countries, the report says: "For the most part the commodities exported by the United States are different from those of Japan. The extension of Japan's export trade, therefore, has not been a major factor in effecting the decrease in the total trade of the United States in third countries in recent as compared with pre-depression years."

The general picture, therefore, is of a co-operative and non-competitive economic link between the two countries.

Massachusetts Man Sees Textile Ruin In Japan's Export

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts today said latest figures on American trade with Japan showed clearly that the Administration had not given the textile industry proper protection.

As a result, he said, work that should have gone to American textile operatives has gone to Japan.

"If these imports continue unchecked," Mr. Martin said in a statement, "the future will hold no hope for the communities where the cotton textile industry exists, or to the people who are dependent upon the industry for a livelihood."

Mr. Martin said imports of cloth from all countries in the first 11 months of 1934 were 37,180,000 square yards, valued at $6,216,000, while in the same 1935 period 58,764,000 square yards worth $6,438,000.

"It is in the finished goods that we find the big jump," he said. "Bleached goods imported jumped from 17,900,000 to 35,566,000 square yards. Printed, dyed and colored goods increased from 15,647,000 to 20,179,000 square yards.

"The Japanese figures are illuminating and threatening. There was no unfinished cotton cloth imported from Japan, but bleached goods jumped from 4,049,000 square yards in the first 11 months of 1934 to 28,220,000 square yards in 1935, while printed, dyed or colored cloth increased from 1,028,000 to 5,763,000 square yards."

Altogether the volume of Japanese cotton cloth imports jumped from 5,077,000 square yards to 33,983,000 square yards, a gain of nearly 700 per cent, and it must be remembered that the 1934 imports were far in excess of the amount formerly admitted."

Mexico Plans Air Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In efforts to train more airplane pilots, the war department has requested the co-operation of the Ministry of Education in the construction of a new "maneuvers field." The cost is estimated at 50,000 pesos.

20 Nations Approve Curb On Child Labor Urged by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

nents and opponents of child labor have put this question particularly on the basis of a measure which will help the unemployment situation. It is suggested earnestly that if a boy or girl gives up his job a man or woman who is out of the work at the time can therefore have a job. That is often true, and it would certainly be one of the incidental results of a change in our child labor standards. That is not to me—nor to the American Government which has made this proposition in favor of which I appear,—the basic ground for urging such a measure. Were it that alone, it would be such a trivial matter that I would not take up your time in discussing it.

"To us the real significance lies in the fact that if, anywhere in the world, we continue long to exploit the labor of children, we shall invalidate our most earnest efforts toward the achievement of those objects for which this organization exists. Let us get back to some of the things that were advocated early in the session. I heard more than one delegate speak of this organization as an instrument for peace between nations and speak of that aspiration for peace as something which was necessary for the continued stability of industry and labor.

Achievement of Peace

"More than one delegate spoke of it as a necessary condition of democracy. I believe it. But how are we going to achieve peace? Not because a small group in any country is interested. Not until we have working for this the whole of an educated, sane, democratic population, which has an important stake in the continued maintenance of the institutions of our various countries. Such a population cannot evolve in a community where a child is trained merely to use his fingers to turn out fine artificial flowers or delicate hand work or those little things which, it is perhaps thought, have to be too carefully done to be entrusted to the hands of adults.

"As long as you say that at the age of 10 a child is old enough for a particular task, you are not raising citizens who will participate in the establishment of peace and stability in the world. It is incompatible with such a system of society. I believe that before you can have any possibility of achieving the ideals of which you have all spoken you must establish a society in which every child will have the right to a decent home in which to grow up and to such care from the very beginning of his life as will make him sound in mind and body."

Other Resolutions

Among various final resolutions agreed upon by the selection committee and approved by the conference, were the following: Approval of the perpetual calendar of 12 months and equal quarters; of a minimum weekly rest period of 36 instead of 24 consecutive hours; of an inquiry into American agricultural statistics; of drawing the attention of competent international bodies to the question of measures to be taken to prevent the economic policy of states from destroying the beneficial effects of protective labor legislation; of similar steps regarding monopolies of vital resources; of an investigation into the truck system of payment in kind, with a view to obtaining guarantees for the worker; of free legal aid to wage earners; of the publication of a cheap edition of "The Origins of the International Labor Organization"; of a minimum wage and family allowances; and of the study of relations between capital and labor in the light of modern events.

Girl's Slayer to Hang

FRESNO, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP)—Elton Stone was sentenced yesterday to hang after pleading guilty, in a courtroom packed with muttering citizens, to murdering Mary Louise Stammer, 14, daughter of a prominent attorney. Officers loaded him quickly into an automobile and hurried away for the 176-mile trip back to Folsom prison before implied threats from a crowd of 2000 could materialize into possible mob action.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Snapshots From the Youth Travel Project Called "An Experiment in International Living." The Scenes Shown Here Are From Two of the Groups Which Spent Their Summer in Germany. The Captions Are From Records Made by the Groups Themselves. Upper Row: Left—"Each Day on Shipboard We Have a Language Lesson. We Try Hard to Avoid Translating. We Are Learning to Think in Another Language. On the Way Over We Also Learn Songs, and Have Fine Discussions." Center—"We Enjoy Walks That Are Shared by Our New German Friends." Right—"We Are Saying Aufwiedersehen to Our Jolly Backnang Friends After a Beautiful Six-Day Bike Trip, Ended by the Passion Play. What an Ending! Now We're Off for Austria and the Mountains. We're so Used to Rucksacks, Youth Hostels and Occasional Barns by This Time That We Wouldn't Even Know How to Behave in a Hotel. We Wish Our German Friends Could Stay With Us." Lower Row: Left—"The Statue of Freiburg's Tenth-Century Founder Regarding His City Gates, Not to Mention the Oddly Uniformed Traffic Cop, Both Delight the Appreciative Eye. The Black Forest's Green Hills and Fine Woods Come Right Down to Freiburg's Back Door." Center—"We Join With Our Austrian Friends to Visit a Salt Mine." Right—"Main Street in Backnang, Where We Live for Three Weeks With Hospitable German Families. On Arriving We Are Greeted by Literally the Whole Town: Bands and Thousands of People Surround the Station in a Gesture of Enthusiastic Welcome. In the Mornings We Learn Speaking German and Singing Folk Songs. In the Afternoon We Play With Our German Companions"

Abroad All Summer Together

International Living—A Project in Youth Friendships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE war and rumors of war sweep across national borders, groups of boys and girls, carefully chosen, ably led, and thoughfully taught, leave the United States each June to spend the summer in one or another of the countries of Europe, and to make lasting friends of the boys and girls there. This is the way that certain educators and parents have found most effective in building for world peace.

There are several of these trips of young people that go over every year. Perhaps you have been on one yourself, or have a child whose whole viewpoint has been changed by going over. The secret of them all is that the youngsters do not rush from place to place merely looking at towns and landmarks. Nor do they go into a country and live only where they can have all the customs of home. They settle down in a community and become, as far as possible, part of it, enoying the life of the young people there, and making genuine friendships. The project is not individually more expensive than any conducted student tour. The aim is definitely to build for peace.

An organization which calls itself "An Experiment in International Living" is perhaps a good example of this sort of youth activity, and if described will serve to illustrate one of the finer educational projects being carried on today as a bulwark against national prejudices and misunderstandings. The guiding principle, according to Donald B. Watt, founder and head of this particular project, is "to meet people rather than to see things." Briefly the plan is this: small groups of youngsters, of 15 years of age or older, each group under a competent leader and assistant, who are also able teachers, go to Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, or England, primarily to make friends. On the ship over they are carefully prepared in viewpoint and (except for England) coached in the language. On arrival they go to some town or village where certain residents have by prearrangement become a part of the project, and live in homes there, as members of the families. Homes are chosen where there is a boy or a girl of the same age. Group activities of a simple sort go on—activities in which the European boys and girls become part of the group, sharing in the American project and in turn sharing their own lives and interests with their American guests. Language teaching goes on, with background work as well, both to build up an understanding and interpretation of their present experience and to lay foundations for the remainder of the summer. The second month is made up of informal traveling, bicycle trips, walking tours, with overnight or week-end stays in the youth hostels or certain private homes en route, while with them go these newly made friends of the land to which the American young people have come.

Begins On Shipboard

The new life begins when the American group goes on board ship for the trip over. Each day a time is set aside for language study and for discussions. Some of the youngsters have said they felt this discussion as valuable as anything in the trip. At this time, too, are habits formed which make for good group traveling: a slower tempo, more thinking and less need to be doing something every minute. It is a time when the wise leader helps each boy or girl to learn to observe, to be eagerly friendly, to enjoy not to criticize, to be ready to share and participate. The group that went to England last year writes in one of its "log" records, "The first law of the summer was 'Don't be conspicuous.'"

The new life begins with the first day on board ship, but it really begins before that, for the group is made up of young people carefully chosen from the applicants for certain outstanding reasons. Mr. Watt has said, "The qualifications are a demonstrated interest in international affairs, an active mind, and a love of life out-of-doors." Added to this, it is stated that the applicant must be able to demonstrate a real desire to make friends abroad; must be distinctly above the average in scholastic work; must have shown definite indications of initiative and leadership; must have a good background of the language in question; must be physically well; and not less than 16 years old. The fact that the life abroad is simple, that the pleasures are not the sort that cost money, means that the boy or girl chosen must be the sort who can learn true values. But listen to a few paragraphs from the log of the group in England last summer:

Watt-Nots En Route

"The trip to England began for us with tea in New York City the afternoon before sailing. There the party had a chance to meet each other and as many parents as possible came and met the party into whose keeping their young were about to be entrusted. We were soon on board and after the lights of New York were left behind settled down to a gay, pleasant week's cruise, along with some 60 other Watt-Nots who were bound for France. As we looked them over and they inspected us, we were mutually congratulatory over the Watt-picked peaches and other fruit who were about to represent our nation in Europe. . . ." (Then after London and a walking trip and stay in Scotland, attendance at a conference and days at Oxford):

"We made many grand friendships, some of which opened up invitations to visit in their homes later in the summer. The English seemed to like us and we certainly liked them, especially our hosts of the Student Christian Movement. . . .

"Off for the 'Lakes' for the most perfect week of the summer; planned for us by the N. U. S., at the Langdale Estates at Ullswater, near Ambleside. We found it a tourist camp of small stone cottages and hostels in as perfect a setting as our wildest hopes could have conjectured. We were in a hostel along with another N. U. S. group composed of a Hindu, a Jewish boy from Palestine, a German refugee Jewish boy, and several English boys and girls. We were soon great friends with some of them and invited them to climb with us on several occasions. Many long evenings before a fire with the Indian boy and girl from Palestine opened up entirely new vistas to us."

International Loving

It was this group that, after a few days in Scotland with a young host who was a student at the University of Edinburgh, commented:

"The more we bantered, the more he liked us and the more we liked him, until our final parting at the station demonstrated that our first 'experiment in international living' in Scotland almost ended in international loving."

We are showing on this page today a few pictures recording the experiences of the German groups. The captions with the photographs are for the most part written by members of the groups. The "Experiment in International Living" began in 1932.

M. J. T.

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Told by the Dean's Wife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Dean's wife smiled rather tenderly after the retreating figure of the square-shouldered young man who was leaving her apartment as I entered—the young man who ran her errands, vacuum-swept her rugs and performed other small jobs which helped him to meet his expenses at college. A promising young man, very industrious, exemplary in his application to his studies.

"There's an interesting little story," said my hostess, offering me a chair. And this was the story as she said he told it to her.

"As a boy in high school I was very restless," the young man had said, "I wanted to leave school altogether. My mother pleaded with me. My teachers tried to show me I was making a mistake. Still I was determined to leave. Then, one day my father said, 'I should like to take you along with me,' and he took me down into the coal mine where he worked—when there was work. Oh, what a dark, miserable, uncomfortable place it seemed to me! He pointed out to me the precautions they had to take against accidents, against falling coal and other dangers. We were down there several hours. After we got back above ground, into a world of sunshine and blue sky, my father said to me, 'Now, son, you go back to school and make your life different from mine.'"

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE WELCOME at the Round Table today a young man whose home until less than a year ago was in Calcutta, India. He is now living in London. We think you will enjoy his tale of working his way to England. We also are glad to have someone record for all of you an experience such as his, concerning refusing to drink and smoke. We think that so often the fear of seeming different from one's friends is the only hard thing about refusing. Many have found that other young people, after the first surprise, on the whole accept one's decision with respect for one's quiet sincerity. But here we are.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

'The Crew Enjoyed'

England

Dear Chairman:

This is my first effort at writing my experiences for the Youth Round Table, though for a time now, I have contemplated this step.

Though this is written in London, my home until last March was in Calcutta, India, where there is a small society affording us members the great opportunity of serving.

In spite of the prevalence of the tobacco and liquor habits, I was amazed to find that whenever I stated that I neither smoked nor drank, my friends and acquaintances invariably expressed the wish that they did likewise. Only on the very first occasion that I refused a drink, after having decided to "give it up," did my fellow team members at the little athletic club chaff me. When confronted by a very determined host or hostess I, now, quite truthfully refuse on the grounds that I do not enjoy these habits, and since a real host dislikes the thought of inconveniencing his guest the results have always been satisfactory.

One of the things that I am most grateful for is that in London it was possible for me to step into a set of young Christian Scientists. The immeasurable kindness and goodfellowship I have encountered is striking.

I worked my way to England as a waiter on a Swedish ship last March. The term waiter does not do justice to the job. It entailed the duties of valet, cabin and saloon steward, and —infant's nurse!

Being but in my early twenties, devoid of "experience" in handling a four-months-old, the latter task was not easy and to complicate matters my Swedish and English dictionary could not be employed as it was in the case of the non-English-speaking members of the crew! The crew enjoyed the sight of me strutting the deck with a babe in my arms, much more than either the baby or I did. (The "nurse" part of my job lasted only, and fortunately, for a couple of hours a day.)

I hope some time to write some interesting descriptive articles on India, and should any Round Tablers want to know about India I may be able to help them. I certainly will do all I can to help, anyway.

(Mr.) A. K. F.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the interval between high school and college this self-styled "mountaineer from Vermont" who lives, really, in one of the oldest and most cultured towns in the Green Mountain State, is filling her life full of interesting things. Welcome, Miss S.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Mountaineer From Vermont'

Vermont

Dear Editor:

May a mountaineer from Vermont draw up her chair to the Round Table? For quite a while now I have been peering by the corner and sharing your enjoyment. I think the Table is a splendid opportunity for young people to express views and aims with their fellow men. It has helped me to realize that one can't build fences around oneself, ward off the friendly advances of others, and still be happy. If the nations of the world could get together for a good old-fashioned reel they might find their disagreements melting away before the light of good will.

I have finished high school and I am planning to attend a southern university. In this intervening year I have found many things to fill the blank left by school work. I am raising a few mink, which to me are very fascinating. I love the out-of-doors. Often we fill a lunch basket and roam through the woods, watching for a deer, inspecting a porcupine's hole or digging away for spruce gum. My wanderlust dream is fulfilled a bit by stamp collecting and a bit more by the frequent Monitor articles on faraway places.

The world is so "full of a number of things" I can't see space for boredom.

I am eagerly awaiting the next "round-up."

(Miss) B. V. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

Several of you have asked about how you write to one another. If you have ever been a mail-bagger you already know; but for those who have not, here are directions. We do not give out names and addresses. This is for your own protection, so that you may have the privilege yourself of giving them only where you wish. But we are glad to forward letters. Send your letters, stamped and addressed (in pencil) with the initials and the state, enclosed in an envelope addressed to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass. We will put on the complete name and address and mail your letter. It is best to put the initials, etc., on the envelope of the letter you wish forwarded, in case it gets separated from your nice little notes that the Chairman so enjoys receiving.

Be sure to sign your own name and address. We do not forward or print anonymous contributions. Also we cannot print awfully long ones, for that leaves no room for word from others.

Cheerio,
Chairman

Free Inquiry

Inquiring minds appear infrequently. A progressive society will therefore keep open the way of free inquiry in every field, so that when they do appear, original minds may have unhampered growth. Once the temper of critical inquiry is well established, such minds may prove to be not uncommon. . . .

One who is mentally and emotionally free will not feel compelled to retain a belief until it is proved false. Rather, among various possible views he will accept whatever seems most natural and reasonable. This change of attitude, simply as it seems, would be one of the most profound and desirable revolutions possible to humanity.

A. E. M. in Antioch Notes

Writing an Article

Be Interested If You Would Be Interesting

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARNESS is the writer's first consideration, as we have said. If we are not going to be understood, why write? But we might add, if we are not going to keep the reader interested, why write? Interest is at least a close second in importance.

The writer can hope to interest the reader only if he himself is interested. A college teacher, criticizing an undergraduate's essay, a book review, asked, "Were you at all interested in this book?" "No, I can't say that I was," replied the student. "I thought not," was the dry comment.

It sometimes happens that after having approached our subject and started the writing in a glow of enthusiasm, we find our zest diminishing as the work goes on, until at length we feel as if we were bumping along on flat tires. Is there any way to *inflate*? Can we hope to capture again the lively interest that started us on our way?

Often mere straight ahead persistence, keeping on doggedly—or resolutely, if you like the word better—will bring back the lost enthusiasm, and enable one to carry on happily and successfully. For our encouragement, those best qualified to know tell us that patient perseverance has as much to do with good writing as with excellence in any other field of activity.

But possibly the loss of zest is due to the fact that after having touched the high spots of your subject, you lack material for developing it properly. If that is so, you need to get on more familiar terms with it; to spend more time mulling it over, or in getting more information about it, either through reading or observation or both. Sometimes, however, merely a short vacation from your subject is all that is needed to re-awaken your interest in it.

So much for writer interest. Now how can this be converted to reader interest? For the most part—with average writing ability—it communicates itself spontaneously, as we catch a friend's enthusiasm without effort on the part of either of us. Of the definite means to this end, we have space to mention only two.

You must give your reader enough detail to enable him to see vividly what you see, but not enough to bore him. Consideration of the particular class of readers you are addressing will help to determine both the choice of details and the amount of detail suitable.

Then, what we have said previously about the special term has particular bearing upon interest. "The more special the terms are the brighter the picture" and the brighter the picture, the better the reader will like it and the more clearly he will visualize what is in the writer's thought.

While "clearness is an affair of the head, interest is of the heart," and there is no "rule of thumb" for it. If you would be interesting, be interested.

Next Tuesday: 'Good Writing is Like Good Talk.'

After the Geography Lesson

I think little Dutch shoes are very jolly;
They make a lot of noise
When they go down the street.
I should like to live in Holland,
and wear wooden shoes.
Clumpty,
Clumpty,
Clump.

DeWitt Samules, age 13 years, Luther Burbank School.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

'La Rondine' Is Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ONE more of the promised "revivals" has reached the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House—"La Rondine" (Jan. 17). Inasmuch as it had not been presented there for six years, it was more authentically a revival than the recently restored "Carmen" and "La Juive," which might better be described as resumptions. "La Rondine" is, of course, a work of a comparatively brief history. The "world première" took place at Monte Carlo on March 27, 1917. The date of the initial Metropolitan production was March 10, 1928. The work remained on the Metropolitan's active list for two years.

As it has happened, both the earlier Metropolitan production and the present one must rank, with respect to execution, among the most artistic achievements of the house. In the present instance Mmes. Bori and Fleischer continue in the parts in which they excel, but Nino Martini and Marek Windheim have succeeded Messrs. Gigli and Tokatyan. Though it would be idle to maintain that these gentlemen equal their predecessors, neither is lacking in merit. Mr. Martini as the sorrowful young man of the last act is altogether persuasive and his singing has correct style and good taste to recommend it, even if it is rather scant of tone. Mr. Windheim's distinct and expressive enunciation of the Italian text (though he is by birth a Pole) is always a delight, and he is by no means without comic talent.

The ensemble is again remarkably good—so good that it seems rather ungracious to specify the conspicuous qualities of Louis d'Angelo as Rambaldo and Ettore Panizza at the conductor's desk. The cabaret scene is quite a triumph of stage direction, unto its flight of toy balloons! And the richly-colored sets (Urban's, as they were used in 1928) even win special rounds of applause.

In view of the unusual quality of the production, it is rather a pity that "La Rondine" is undeniably one of Puccini's less important works. Even Richard Specht in his exceedingly eulogistic book on Puccini feels constrained to say: "'La Rondine' is feeble from beginning to end. Hardly ever has Puccini been less happily inspired. . . . The impression it produces is that of an imitation of himself." Yet, this despised opera possesses a curious charm, and when it is so well presented, audiences seem inevitably to like it.

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Repetitions of "Tannhäuser" (afternoon) and "Faust" (evening) on the 18th brought interesting changes of cast. In the former Mme. Flagstad lent her tonal brilliance to Elisabeth's music and Mr. Tibbett exhibited his skill as a lyric singer in the part of Wolfram. "Faust" afforded Mme. Fisher a second local role in Marguerite, in which her singing was characterized by the commendable qualities that had been remarked in "Madama Butterfly."

In "La Juive" on the 20th, Miss Marjorie Lawrence made her farewell appearance of the season as Rachel, the only French part allotted her so far in New York. Inasmuch as her brief career has been passed mainly at the Paris Opéra, it was not surprising to find her at home in the language and the style, and she also sang and acted with emotional power.

The "Walküre" matinée of the 22nd provided Mme. Kappel as Sieglinde with her first local appearance of the winter. As on other occasions, she made a sympathetic representative of Wälse's hapless daughter. Mme. Flagstad sang a compelling Brünnhilde, Miss Doe as Fricka gave evidence of her progress as an operatic artist, and Messrs. Melchior, Schorr and List filled their customary roles of Siegmund, Wotan, and Hunding. In the evening Mme. Norena varied the routine of "Rigoletto" with a beautifully sung Gilda. The "Lohengrin" of the 23d could boast a striking Ortrud in Mme. Kappel, as well as commendable elements supplied by Mme. Flagstad (Elsa), Mr. Melchior (Lohengrin), Mr. Habich (Telramund) and Mr. Hofmann (King Henry).

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Sir Thomas Beecham completed his eminently worth-while guesting with the Philharmonic-Symphony at the Carnegie Hall matinée of the nineteenth, offering among other numbers Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony and Delius's nocturne, "Paris," and Arturo Toscanini resumed the Society's baton at the concert of the 23d. The Italian conductor seemed, if possible, more of an orchestral necromancer than ever, and the band was completely under his sway. Performances of the ne plus ultra sort were provided for Weber's "Freischütz" Overture, Saint-Saëns's "Danse macabre," Smetana's "Vltava," and the Daybreak and Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and there were also novelties in the shape of Cherubini's only symphony and three movements of Verdi's only string quartet.

The symphony, composed in 1815 and revised, with omissions and additions, 14 years later as a string quartet, proved to be a work of more than historical interest. The magnificent performance, said to be the first in this country, made the resuscitation seem eminently worth while. The Verdi quartet, of course, had been played here before, but never by a full string orchestra. It is replete with melody and in the fugued finale clearly predicts the "Falstaff" to come.

Meanwhile, the Town Hall has been the scene of important musical events. Webster Aitken, who had already shown uncommon promise, added to his reputation by playing at his piano recital of the 17th Ravel's "Gaspard de la nuit" in quite extradordinary fashion. Miss Mary Stewart, mezzo-soprano, the afternoon of the 19th, sang an exacting program with understanding and skill. That evening Emanuel Feuermann gave further proof of his virtuosity in an outstanding cello recital.

Emma Redell's warm and voluminous soprano voice was heard in an exacting program of arias and songs on the 20th. The following evening Miss Winifred Christie, using the Moór double keyboard, was once more a pianist of rare address and charm in a program built around the F minor Sonata of Brahms. Andrès Segovia, the Spanish guitarist, on the 22nd reminded us that in the hands of a master the guitar can be one of the most fascinating of instruments, whether the music played be of our own time or of Bach's and earlier.

Doris Humphrey and Some of Her Group in "New Dance"

Doris Humphrey's 'New Dance'

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

BECAUSE Doris Humphrey's "New Dance" is a composition of symphonic proportions and symphonic quality, it is not something to be summed up in a rhapsodic program note. What takes place on the stage is in a sense a private viewing in the mind of the spectator. The spectator functions with the artist in a joint performance. The communication is personal, direct, inviting co-operation.

What does it mean? I cannot tell you. And what it means to me might never be what it means to you. It is indefinable. But that it is significant I know because it sets in motion a whole new deal of ideas. It pushes horizons beyond accustomed borders and that in no vague and mystical way. To say that it is indefinable is not to say that it is obscure. It is symphonic and does what a symphony does. It leads you into unknown depths where at first you are likely to flounder. Only repetitions will bring the equilibrium of fuller understanding.

This "New Dance" was first given and enthusiastically received at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer. In the fall, with additions and revisions, it came to New York performance. Now a new part called "Theater Piece" has been prefixed and the composition in its entirety had its première at the Guild Theater on Jan. 19, when I saw it for the first time.

Whereas "New Dance" is "absolute," "Theater Piece" is "programmatic." It is startling in its effect. The use of square and oblong platinum-colored blocks and tall, columnar screens in place of the usual draperies sets the uncommon key. The blocks become dislodged and form unexpected openings. The action creeps or plunges in and out of the openings, mounts over the varying planes and levels. There is something almost surréaliste about the trunkless head and shoulders gliding uncannily above one plane, while in an opening below disconnected legs or bodiless arms seem to carry on an unrelated conversation.

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Against these aberrations Miss Humphrey maintains a circular theme, sometimes in active protest, sometimes in repose, lying prone across the floor or poised on a perilous edge of one of the higher levels—a tragic figure in gauzy yellow, a fragile, ethereal figure, embodying delicate strength, courage and high purpose. She seems terribly put upon. Is she having a nightmare? Is this an autobiography of conflict? There is an element of acrobacy in her wide leaps across cubist chasms, in the sudden, abandoned descents or ascents. But it is a winged acrobacy—a flight of investigation, observing, sampling, testing, inquiring—rather than the calculated, exhibitional acrobacy of showmanship.

The eight divisions of "Theater Piece," said to indicate "experience in a place of conflict and competition," are thus entitled:—Prologue (Assignment of Roles); Behind Walls; In the Open (Hunting Dance); Interlude: In the Stadium: In the Theater; The Race; Epilogue (The Return). "In the Theater" is priceless satire and Charles Weidman (who composed it) and two girls of the group do it pricelessly. "In the Stadium" calls forth José Limon and another of the men in football sweaters. "Interlude" is a lyric solo by Doris Humphrey, with Charles Weidman lurking behind the boxes. The Hunting Dance "In the Open" treats of an age-old hunting game. "The Race" is a consummation of futility.

The whole is a strange, elusive phantasmagoria, unpredictable, uncapturable. It leaves the spectator holding the bag—and that bag a bubble, iridescent, disturbing, casting off a filmy trail of lightest laughter tinted with hidden tears, as it floats from his grasp. Pungent sounds from a small orchestra have been assailing the ears while the eyes have been beholding and the entire being engaging in these marvels of movement.

"What nonsense," you may say. "What indescribable drivel." But not at all I assure you. It makes all but the greatest dancing I have seen look banal. It is not literal. It is not obvious. It suggests rather than outlines. But it is amazing, provocative and potent in its implications of modern turmoil and restless dissatisfaction.

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The second part is the original "New Dance" which New York audiences have seen before. Here comes resolution—the calm following the storm, peace after battle, the divine cadence of the ideal which the human has been striving for. It consists of a Prelude (Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman); a First Theme (Doris Humphrey and Group); Second Theme (Doris Humphrey and Group); Third Theme (Charles Weidman and Group—four men in all, accompanied by percussion instruments, and tremendously received). The fifth section is a Processional (Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Groups); sixth, Celebration (the same), and for finale, Variations and Conclusion. The Variations are by Miss Humphrey. Mr. Weidman, José Limon, Letitia Ide, Beatrice Seckler and other members of the company (each I believe, creating his own) and the Conclusion by the entire company in a harmonious closing sequence.

It is not a spectacle that has been on display, to be regarded with supine detachment, but an event that has happened to a gathering of participants—a modern ritual. And I have set down this record without footnotes from the choregrapher, or great foreknowledge or preparation, in order to prove its direct and personal impact and to refute the notion that the modern dance in its highest form is either obscure with abstraction or trivial with narratage. Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece" is a suite of American Impressions and her "New Dance" a Declaration of Faith, portentous in scope and power.

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Winslow Homer's Water Colors

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FORTY water colors by Winslow Homer are being shown at the Knoedler Galleries until Feb. 8, in commemoration of his centenary. No such display of his work has been seen in New York since the Ryder-Homer-Eakins show at the Museum of Modern Art in 1930. The present loan exhibition makes an appropriate prelude to the exhibition to be held next July in Homer's studio at Prouts Neck, near Scarboro, Maine.

Power and originality are the characteristic notes of this selection. Homer was one of those solitary painters who have found themselves without recourse to contemporary art currents. Only a few of the pictures in this show bear traces of his beginnings as an illustrator, since most of them were done after he settled in Maine in 1884 to find his own way of painting what he saw. Always there is concern in these water colors with the appearance, with this qualification: Homer's selective vision sought out the essence of what he put down on paper. He had the ability to brush aside inconsequential detail while he was finding the simple elements that sufficed him to make a complete picture. There is no sense of empty or thin areas because he could concentrate upon a scene until it yielded an all-over interest that still had the quality of unity.

Contributing to this unity, whether the scene was the Maine coast, the Adirondack wilderness, the Bahamas or Florida—as in these water colors—was ever evident a response to the place. Bermuda did not look like Maine in his pictures, as might have happened if he had used a set palette and a récipé. North was cool and South was warm to this most objective of painters. Nor did he extend the color intimations of nature to make a heightened scheme of nature. Yet he essayed intense hues in their places, as in the gay costumes of a boatful of native men and women in "Sponge Fishers, Bahamas."

Many of these water colors seem not to have been composed, in the sense that painters sometimes introduce color harmonies and echoes into the main masses of their designs. It was as if he were ever arriving at a central idea by simplification, as in "Coming Storm," in which the sea is a boiling mass of green, without detailed wave interest, under a great onrolling mass of dark clouds. The sky in this is proof of Homer's ability to indicate vaporous depths.

Apart from a few early pictures in monotone, reminiscent of the days when he made illustrations to be translated into wood engravings, there is no kinship with the English tradition of water color drawings. Rather do we see here how Homer worked out a style of broad brush work, depending upon the vibration of tones to secure a secondary illusion of tonality that mixed in the observer's eye, which is a forerunner of much of the water color work of today. Workers in this medium owe much to his exemplification of success though audacity where timidity would have failed. Perhaps because he worked alone Homer freed himself from other men's methods in a way he could never have done in the atmosphere of an artist's group.

He trusted his eye and so got sleight-of-hand effects in such a picture as "Homosassa Jungle, Florida," in which his brush skitters across the paper and leaves bare white spots to set the shadows on the water vibrating. Here is emotional seeing, with moss dripping from the trees and a general saturation of semitropical lushness. "Surf at Prouts Neck" gives us strata of sky tonalities as felt in aerial perspective. Always is he spacious and vigorous in his scheme. "Returning Fishing Boats" is marked by the heave of the sea under the pitching craft and a broad expanse of waters that take on warmer tones from the setting sun.

Because he had years of solid practice in the figure, he could give us such a sturdy woodsman as the carrier of the canoe in "The Portage." Here is an appropriate feeling for the wilderness, with its seething rapids and its distant stand of firs where no woodcutters have been at their thinning. A bracing air of the open is in "The Guide," a muscular figure striding across a rough upland. Repeatedly is conveyed an impression of sturdy men in struggle with the sea and the untamed river, matching force with the courage of caution and knowledge. The pictures come from a dozen sources—museums and private collections.

A Conductor From Athens

By L. A. Sloper

DIMITRI MITROPOULOS, Greek conductor, has just made his first professional appearences in America as guest leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He is occupying the podium during the two-weeks midwinter vacation of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. The first of his programs was played at Providence, R. I. (Jan. 21), and in Symphony Hall, Boston, at the concerts of Jan. 24, 25 and 27. It consisted of Beethoven's overture to "Leonore" No. 2, Jean Rivier's "Overture for a Don Quixote," Debussy's "La Mer" and Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica."

Following the present fashion, Mr. Mitropoulos conducts without a score. He also dispenses with the baton. Too much importance should not be attached to these matters. A man does not necessarily conduct better or worse with or without that aid of memory or that staff of authority. It is a question of individual choice. Let the conductor stand or sit, keep an eye on the score or refuse a music stand, wave his arms wildly or give his signals with his eyebrows; what concerns us is the musical result.

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It is not possible to form a final judgment of a conductor as a result of listening to a single concert. It was apparent that Mr. Mitropoulos knew his way about in the scores he played on the occasion under review. It was evident that he had his own conception of these compositions and a well-developed technique for conveying his wishes to the players. Also, of course, he had under his hand a virtuosic and flexible orchestral instrument—a fact which he was quick to acknowledge by passing the applause at once along to the players. It was a courteous gesture, for the men undoubtedly gave him what he asked of them.

Mr. Mitropoulos had a popular success at the Friday afternoon concert. The applause was more than ordinarily warm and prolonged. It is true that the Friday audience is always polite to guests, but there was more than politeness here; it was evident that they liked the performances. The reasons for their satisfaction are not difficult to determine. Mr. Mitropoulos is an energetic figure on the platform. The gestures with which he communicates his directions are sudden and electric. As one listener remarked, he seems to be built of steel springs. As another commented, he hardly needs an orchestra. It is difficult to resist such vitality.

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Something of this springiness and this suddenness gets into the music he directs. His treatment of the Beethoven and the Strauss was theatrical. The tempi were erratic, the dynamic contrasts were extreme, the balance of the choirs was disturbed, the melodic line was broken up, rhythms were distorted, precision and clarity were sacrificed to speed. The readings suffered from an excess of punctuation. There was a sensational effectiveness, but the musical results were deplorable. The Debussy was treated with more respect; it could hardly withstand the rough handling accorded the more robust pieces. But for all his care with detail, which often amounted to exaggeration, Mr. Mitropoulos could not reveal the gossamer poetry of the work.

Rivier's overture was a local novelty. It has been performed in Cleveland and in Paris. The composer was quoted in the program book as saying that he had not felt himself restricted to a depiction of the particular personality of Don Quixote as conceived by Cervantes and that there is no single passage of the work that corresponds with a given episode. He has tried to depict "the eternal Don Quixote." There is a vigorous first section, reminiscent of a famous musical picture of Lindbergh's arrival at Le Bourget; a sentimental interlude in which a saxophone replaces the English horn, and other passages which employ the jazz idiom as translated into French. It is a lively piece which tells us something of minor importance in an agreeable way.

The Poetic Drama

By Harold Hobson

London

AT THE Mercury, the tiny theater in Notting Hill Gate, Mr. Ashley Dukes is presenting a season of plays by poets. In the piece with which he has chosen to inaugurate this venture he appears to have got hold of a definite success, for Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," which has the same theme as Tennyson's "Becket," has already run for more than 50 nights, and seems likely to last until Easter. On the basis of this season of poetic plays Mr. Dukes has founded an appeal for more poetry in the drama.

His fellow-dramatist and poet, Mr. John Drinkwater, talking informally at Malvern a couple of years ago, declared that in his experience the British public would not endure poetic plays, except Shakespeare. He was speaking especially of what happens at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, which probably has an audience that is, on the whole, more intelligent than the average.

The recent record of the British theater supports Mr. Drinkwater. More than one English poet has turned his attention to the stage with only small success. Robert Browning's various dramas, though they contain some fine work, never had any chance of popularity. The measure of triumph that came to Tennyson's stage efforts was due nearly entirely to Irving's performances, as was indicated when Sir Barry Jackson revived "Harold" a dozen years ago. Swinburne's "Bothwell" has some spirited writing, but is too enormously lengthy ever to be considered for the stage. Hardy's "Dynasts" is one of the greatest things the twentieth century has produced, but it is beyond the resources even of Drury Lane.

All this does not prove that Mr. Duke's plea is impracticable. It shows only that most poets who have written for the theater in the last century have failed to learn the theater's rules. Perhaps, also, modern English acting lacks the technique for poetic drama. Time after time in productions of Shakespeare critics have to complain that the verse is not properly spoken. There are few or no orators left upon the English stage. When Mr. George Hayes played Richard II at Stratford—a role that contains some of the loveliest rhetoric in the language—the dominating moment in the performance came, not in any of the great and swelling speeches, but when the figure of a Welsh soldier was flung on to a white backcloth, and hovered over the stage like a monstrous bird of prey. And this was done by express design of the producer.

But whether actually the form of verse is suited either to English playwrights or to English players, there can be little doubt that some measure of the spirit of poetry would indeed be welcome in the British drama. This spirit is independent of rhyme and scansion, of rhythm and the beat and stress of feet and syllables. There is an attempt at its introduction in one of the scenes in the stage version of Mr. Walter Greenwood's "Love on the Dole," where an effort is made, not very successfully perhaps, to capture something of the feeling of high places. In few other contemporary English plays is there any sign of it. Most of these are slickly contrived, neat, logical pieces of straightforward storytelling, with no exaltation or emotional release of any kind. They are a useful branch of drama, but the theater cannot rest its whole weight upon them.

'Ethan Frome'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DRAMATIZATIONS always have this handicap: they must contend with a group of images previously set up in the reader's mind. Even if the spectator has not read the story upon which the play is founded he may instinctively find himself rejecting elements that seem to him not to blend. Many people do not find these difficulties at the performance of a play made from a story, if there is abundant food for the emotions, as in "Ethan Frome."

This is evident in the general approval of play and performance, and there the matter must be left to rest, with the individual's approach to the performance. Emotion, it would seem, if abundant enough suffices to make most spectators content with what they see and hear. They are apparently not at all affected by cadences of speech that some of the players have carried over from performances in other plays, cadences that have taken on the pattern of a method and have nothing essential to do with the particular character in hand.

This dramatization, probably, is an exceptional job. It has been so praised, and all must remark upon the ingenuity with which speech has been found for a story that was carried on in the original largely in narrative. Possibly it was an advantage, in securing sharpness of statement to the elusiveness of thoughts that are seldom expressed outright, to make Ethan loudly rebel when his complaining wife, Zenobia, tells him she has sent for her cousin Mattie for company and to help around the house. Then at the end the playmakers have chosen to show Mattie hating the man with whom, 20 years before, she had boarded the sled for a run down hill into the tree that was to give them lasting release together since Zenobia would not give him his freedom.

Here is an explicit irony that was not in Mrs. Wharton's story, and another of the sea changes that are characteristic of dramatizations. There is no handicap for the spectator when he can accept the playmaker's interpretations. Other difficulties of the sort crop up both in the play and in the way it is staged, but since they are evidently not generally troublesome they needn't be gone into.

Ruth Gordon gives a tingling, sustained performance of the waif, Mattie, who finds herself turned out-of-doors because she has drifted into a warm haven of understanding with Ethan, the one person who has ever been kind to her. There is rapture and simplicity in her spontaneous performance. Raymond Massey plays Ethan with unforced vigor. Pauline Lord is always in a consistent key with the "flat whine" and the "monotonous mildness," to use Mrs. Wharton's phrases for Zenobia.

E. C. S.

National Theater—Max Gordon presents **Ethan Frome**, a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel by Owen Davis and Donald Davis, suggested by a previous dramatization by Lowell Barrington; scenery and costumes by Jo Mielziner; staged by Guthrie McClintic, evening of Jan. 21, 1936.

New Moscow Ballet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

BOLSHOI THEATER'S new ballet, "The Bright Stream," pictures an ideal collective farm as viewed by Soviet artists, translated into color and beauty by the Moscow ballet.

The time presumably is the present, but the most ardent Russian Communist would agree that no collective farm like this has yet existed, except on the stage of the Bolshoi Theater. The production merely shows that a collective farm can serve as well as any other for the background of a fairy tale.

This is the fourth post-revolutionary ballet in the Bolshoi Theater's present repertoire. The first, "Flames of Paris," glorifies the short-lived Paris Commune. The second, "Red Poppy," idealizes the Bolshevik share in the 1927 Chinese revolution. The third, "Three Fat Men," depicts a revolution in fairyland.

The spectacle, laid in some never-never land, is satisfying to eye and ear. It has no such exciting moments as the third act finale of "Flames of Paris," when a hundred casual individuals merge suddenly into a terrifyingly united mob. It lacks the absorbing detail of the Chinese water front in the first scene of "Red Poppy." The choregraphers have contrived no such original dances as those in the second act of "Three Fat Men." But the ensemble in the first and third acts excels that of any other modern ballet in this theater's repertoire. The collective farm girls, in their brilliant dresses, are more delightful in their gay spontaneous dances than the soloists. The men's ensemble performs complicated Cossack dances with immense verve and skill.

The youthful Soviet composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, demonstrates his versality in the music for this ballet. Its tunefulness and gaiety contrast with the rude power of his opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mtzensk." The ten-minute musical interlude in the second act, played in a darkened house, wins more spontaneous applause than any of the dances. The composer is badly served by the librettists, Lupukov and Pyotrovsky, whose simple story contains no hint of drama and tends to become monotonous. But Dimitrev's costumes and settings, particularly in the third act, with its rolling fields against a background of mountains, maintain the high levels of Russian stage decoration.

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Do you know how men like Reinhardt and John Murray Anderson get their effects, make audiences laugh, gasp, or thrill, to a calculated split-second? Do you know why Guthrie McClintic hates "marble columns bathed in blue light", and why he conceived of *Romeo and Juliet* as a thing of warm, throbbing, colors? Do you know that George Abbott gets that illusion of breakneck speed in *Boy Meets Girl* by making the audience shift its eyes constantly?

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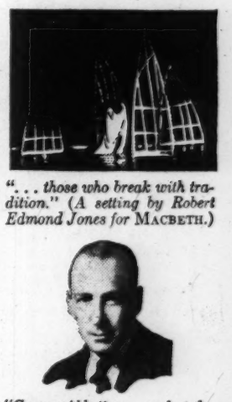

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

Optimus Compiles an Anthology

NEW books flow by like the Mississippi in flood and leave Optimus unregardful, on a snug little island where he quietly keeps on reading his old favorites.

The other day I found him chin-deep in books. I don't know why I asked him what he was doing, since a book—some book—is as much a part of him as his spectacles. He was patient with my questions and inserted a forefinger in the volume he was scanning long enough to tell me that he was making an anthology.

"Splendid!" I cried, with visions of palpitant publishers and semi-annual royalties thronging my brain. "For *my own* use," he continued. "I find that there are many passages that I have meant to re-read, but have forgotten about. For instance, there was a chapter in *Quentin Durward* that I used to read about once a year, but of late I've overlooked it. It's the place where Quentin and King Louis meet for the first time, outside the castle.

* * *

"I REMEMBER THE impression that scene made on me when I was a boy. It may have been partly because it was the first time I ever read about a king in mufti, so to speak. But chiefly I got a kick out of the fact that I was sharing a secret with Sir Walter. He must have done that part well, for even now from a hasty rereading I get the force of the situation—the arrogant young Quentin talking so cockily to the elderly monarch whom he takes for a merchant, and the King all the while being so patient and clever.

"Then, there's the breakfast afterward. I believe that is the prize breakfast of literature—though not the prize meal, which, I still think, is the Christmas dinner that Irving enjoyed at Bracebridge Hall.

* * *

"HERE'S MY FAVORITE journey, too," and Optimus pulled out from the depths of his chair a blue-covered book, and rapidly turned the pages. "I'm willing to call this the best account of a journey in all fiction—until I find another that is better!"

"I know," said I. "Your precious Alexandre Dumas!"

"My precious Alexandre Dumas," he agreed. "Listen.

"'At two o'clock in the morning, our four adventurers left Paris by the Barrière St. Denis.' Wouldn't you know things were going to happen?"

"I don't know what," I retorted stubbornly, for Dumas always leaves me unresponsive.

"Don't you really? It's the journey that D'Artagnan and the three musketeers undertook to recover the Queen's diamonds—a journey that D'Artagnan alone managed to carry through. One after another, the three musketeers had to drop out before they came to Calais, and D'Artagnan was the only one to reach London. Let me read—"

"No, don't read it to me now. Tell me about your other favorite passages."

* * *

"ANOTHER IS FROM Dumas—that matchless description of the passing of Porthos in the Grotto of Locmaria. Porthos, the mighty Titan—" ("Noble Porthos! Valiant Porthos!" I mouthed.)

"All right," he returned, unruffled. "It's really a glorious chapter.—Now, something in a lower key, but still adventurous. On my word, I think it's the best passage Cooper ever wrote, that chapter in *The Pilot* where John Paul Jones, as pilot, works the American frigate off a tricky lee shore in a storm. That chapter," Optimus had found it and flattened his hand caressingly over the open book, "that chapter is a complete short story in itself. It used to be in my school reader. It ought to be in every boy's school reader. I don't find a flaw in it.

* * *

"AND ESSAYS. SOMETIMES I think I like essays best, and then again I know I don't. I've been looking at Thackeray's *Sketches and Travels in London*. They're not much read now, I suppose. I'd recommend 'On Tailoring'—and 'Toilets in General,' and 'A Word About Dinners.' They are called 'Mr. Brown's Letters to his Nephew' and they make Lord Chesterfield look like an amateur."

"Are they all ancients, these favorites of yours?" I wanted to know.

"Not all, but I think I lean that way. Here's Ike Marvel, as much an ancient as Thackeray, certainly not a modern. My favorite essays from *Dream Life* are—let me see what I really did decide upon—'The Country Squire,' which is Sir Roger made nineteenth-century American, and the description of a thunder storm in 'Summer.'

"It's a strange fact that the essay has changed less through the centuries than any other form of writing. There's Ike Marvel as an example. In some ways he sounds like Addison, and on the other hand, like David Grayson who followed him by fifty years or more.

"But there are some on my list who really qualify as moderns. There's Richard Harding Davis and—" triumphantly—"there is Kipling!"

* * *

"MY DEAR MAN, you make me laugh! Moderns, those two! They wrote stories with plots."

"Comparatively modern," Optimus continued comfortably. "Do you know that place in *Captain Macklin* where, after the revolution was all over and Macklin thought he was going home, undisturbed, on an American steamer, he had to pull himself together and face a squad of Honduran police bent on returning him to his enemies?

"And in Kipling—"

"Yes, in Kipling?" I reminded him.

Optimus shook himself out of a reverie. "I no sooner settle on his best story than I think of another that's better. Just now it's 'Only a Subaltern,' in *Soldiers Three and Military Tales*. But tomorrow it might be the 'Grand Trunk Road' from *Kim*, or 'Toomai of the Elephants' or any one of twenty others."

"You seem to have a fairly turbulent taste," I observed. "Have you nothing to offer for a lady's consideration?"

"I might find something," Optimus smiled. He rose and began searching the shelves.

* * *

"HERE IT IS!" he said happily. "One of the loveliest of prose lyrics—the passage that tells of the meeting of Richard Feverel and Lucy Desborough." He handed me the neat little green book as if it were a gift, as indeed it was, and I thanked him for reminding me of a chapter that had been my introduction to George Meredith.

"And what will you say to Ben Jonson?" Optimus continued.

"'Queen and huntress, chaste and fair,
Now the sun is laid to sleep,
Seated on thy silver chair,
State in wonted manner keep:
Hesperus entreats thy light
Goddess, excellently bright.'"

"I'm surprised that you didn't quote 'Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes.'"

* * *

"WHY SHOULD I, when everyone knows it by heart? Knows it, and generally quotes it incorrectly," and he began to hunt furiously for something in another book. I interrupted his search by asking him when he was going to arrange his list in some methodical order.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"I mean in chronological order, or by subject, or quality."

"Not at all. Never! Why should I be orderly when I am reading for pleasure? It is one of the joys of such reading that I can jump from a nineteenth-century romance to a seventeenth-century lyric, or from Smollett to Kipling.—Now here's one of the finest—"

But I had to stop him or he would have run on forever.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

A Canticle

LOVELY is daytime when the joyful sun goes singing,
Lovely is night with stars and round or sickled moon,
Lovely are trees, forever lovely, whether in winter
Or musical midsummer or when they bud and tassel
Or crown themselves with stormy splendors in the fall.
But lovelier than day or night or trees in blossom
Is there no secret infinite loveliness behind?

Beautiful is water, running on rocks in mountains,
Or bosoming sunsets where the valley rivers ponder;
Beautiful is ocean with its myriad colors,
Its southern blues and purples, its arctic gray and silver,
Blown into green frost-fretted or wine-dark in the evening.
But still more beautiful than waters calm or cloven,
Than ocean thunder-maned or floored for delicate springtime,
Is there no beauty visible save to our eyes? . . .

—WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY, in "Selected Poems." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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A MUNICH BOY, *by J. Frank Currier*

ONE of the happiest chapters in the history of American art has to do with the city of Munich, Bavarian center of culture that earned the world's lasting gratitude in the nineteenth century, because of its patronage of artists, Wagner and a host of others. It was there that the composer of "Tristan und Isolde" heard that opera given by invitation of King Ludwig, and there "Die Meistersinger" was finished in an atmosphere of friendliness where other cities had harassed Wagner with ridicule. It was in the congenial art quarter of Munich that Leibl became a leader in a new school of genre painting, developed from the French and Dutch realists, but finding fullness of expression in reflecting the life and character of the Bavarian peasants. Leibl achieved the translation of all that he had learned into an idiom that was wholly of his own people.

To Munich, in search of directness of expression, went a group of young Americans who were later to take the inspiration of the Munich School home with them—Duveneck, who studied under Dietz—William M. Chase, Frederick P. Vinton, John W. Alexander, Dwight Twachtman, Robert Blum and J. Frank Currier. Mr. Currier was a Boston man, encouraged by George Fuller to pursue his studies in Europe. Fuller had risen to fame as a painter in an elder school that was marked for its dreamy, lyrical quality. William Morris Hunt was another painter of this time. In Europe, first at Antwerp and then at Munich, Mr. Currier came into contact with the exciting fresh impulse that always accompanies the development of a new school of painting, an impulse comparable with the earlier Barbizon School and the later Impressionists.

Duveneck considered William M. Chase, afterward a leading American portrait painter, and J. Frank Currier the most promising artists of the group from the United States. The accompanying reproduction is of one of Mr. Currier's paintings of his Munich period and is characteristic of the school in its concentration upon important things, which means that all frivolity and decoration for its own sake had been put aside in favor of the qualities of solid characterization, unromantically realistic, and yet with the charm of warm feeling, gusto and vigor. More than a little of the great tradition of Rembrandt echoes in this painting, as it does in the work of many serious artists who concern themselves with human interpretations.

In this painting, even in the reproduction, may be felt the broad and sure brushwork of a confident hand. Here is to be seen at work an artist who knows what he is about and so built surely to a well-conceived conclusion. There is robustness in this painting, and a sure feeling for large masses of glowing color. Emotion, simplicity, and a humility in the face of nature's wonder is behind such painting.

Of a group of his pastels, shown in New York in 1929, Royal Cortissoz wrote: "These drawings do not date. They are the vitalized impressions of an artist who had the root of the matter in him and could not do anything without giving it a certain accent of ability and even of distinction. . . . It is a very tempered, even muted luminosity that marks them. But light is there, true atmospheric quality; there is rich tone, there are transparent shadows, and almost best of all, there is the touch of the authentic draftsman. In technique, as in sentiment, these are distinguished studies of the Bavarian scene. . . . Altogether they constitute a deeply interesting little exhibition. No one who cares for the salient figures in American art should miss it."

The Swanlike Art

'OH, *DO* skait, Mr. Winkle,' said Arabella. 'I like to see it so much.'

'Oh, it is *so* graceful,' said another young lady.

A third young lady said it was elegant, and a fourth expressed her opinion that it was 'swanlike.'

'I should be very happy, I'm sure,' said Mr. Winkle, reddening; 'but I have no skaits.'

This objection was at once overruled. Trundle had a couple of pair, and the fat boy announced that there were half-a-dozen more down stairs; whereat Mr. Winkle expressed exquisite delight, and looked exquisitely uncomfortable.

Old Wardle led the way to a pretty large sheet of ice; and the fat boy and Mr. Weller, having shovelled and swept away the snow which had fallen on it during the night, Mr. Bob Sawyer adjusted his skaits with a dexterity which to Mr. Winkle was perfectly marvellous, and described circles with his left leg, and cut figures of eight; and inscribed upon the ice, without once stopping for breath, a great many other pleasant and astonishing devices, to the excessive satisfaction of Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, and the ladies: which reached a pitch of positive enthusiasm, when old Wardle, and Benjamin Allen, assisted by the aforesaid Bob Sawyer, performed some mystic evolutions which they called a reel.

All this time, Mr. Winkle, with his face and hands blue with cold, had been forcing a gimlet into the soles of his feet, and putting his skaits on, with the points behind, and getting the straps into a very complicated and entangled state, with the assistance of Mr. Snodgrass, who knew rather less about skaits than a Hindoo. At length, however, with the assistance of Mr. Weller, the unfortunate skaits were firmly screwed and buckled on, and Mr. Winkle was raised to his feet.

'Now, then Sir,' said Sam in an encouraging tone; 'off with you, and show 'em how to do it.'

'Stop, Sam, stop!' said Mr. Winkle, trembling violently, and clutching hold of Sam's arm with the grasp of a drowning man. 'How slippery it is, Sam!'

'Not an uncommon thing upon the ice, Sir,' replied Mr. Weller.

'Hold up, Sir!'

This last observation of Mr. Weller's bore reference to a demonstration Mr. Winkle made at the instant, of a frantic desire to throw his feet in the air, and dash the back of his head on the ice.

'These—these—are very awkward skaits; ain't they, Sam?" inquired Mr. Winkle, staggering.

'I'm afeered there's an ockard gen'l'm'n in 'em, Sir,' replied Sam.—From "Pickwick Papers," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Where Are We Going?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a wholesome practice to pause frequently and ask ourselves searching questions about our aims, purposes, and desires. Where are we going? What is our purpose in life? Are we aimlessly wandering about with a poorly defined objective, perhaps none at all? Or are we objectifying spiritual ideals in happy and useful lives? Is the uppermost desire of the heart to know God and to bear witness to Truth in daily life? An honest effort to analyze thought and to expel from consciousness apathy and fleshly aims, substituting for them pure desires and true ideals, greatly expedites individual progress.

Progress out of material beliefs involves a mental journey which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, calls the "passage from sense to Soul" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 566). In this journey there is only one goal of attainment, and that is spiritual living—holiness. Kindness, gentleness, patience, honesty, diligence, faith, and unselfed service are the guideposts that show we are on the right road. Envy, jealousy, fear, destructive criticism, doubt, discouragement, apathy, and self-seeking are enemies of progress. Spiritual understanding is always the aim of the right thinker, and those who are actuated by pure aims and desires are alert and vigilant in their efforts to detect and reject any false traits which would divert or hinder their spiritual progress.

The discovery of Christian Science has given greater impetus to spiritual growth than has been experienced by mankind since the advent of Christianity. This religion explains the spiritual meaning of the Bible, and so helps men to understand God and man's relation to Him, and to demonstrate the natural effects of this relationship in daily experience. The real man is the image of God; he is pure, perfect, sound, and complete, coexistent with divine Mind, and untouched by mortal beliefs of time, change, chance, and decay. Man is spiritual, not material, and the recognition and application of this truth results in the manifestation of purity, freedom, and increased harmony in the minutiæ of daily life. Seeking an understanding of God is a joyous journey, and the one who keeps this goal constantly in view inevitably discovers his own talents, and finds himself both able and willing to use those talents in the service of mankind.

When one's highest desire is to serve God by serving his fellow men, he may be very sure that divine Love is at the helm of his thought, and that no obstructive belief can interfere with the immediate and permanent operation of infinite Principle. The law of God is ceaselessly operating to sustain and uphold the right thinker, and this law cannot be annulled or reversed.

When taking a purposeful journey, one acts in accordance with well-formed plans in order to fulfill his purpose. In the passage from material sense to spiritual understanding each unfoldment of good measures progress and fulfillment. In this journey a day is not a certain number of hours, either too full or too empty; it is the revelation and demonstration of infinite reality. Many students of Christian Science find it very helpful to give earnest daily consideration to the definition of "day," as given by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 584): "DAY. The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." She also says, "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded." The pressure of material sense, numberless tasks and duties cannot deprive one of the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." The loving and unselfish accomplishment of tasks which are one's share in the human plan ensures a receptive state of thought which continually accepts the good unfolded by the real day.

Christ Jesus recognized pure aims as essential to progress; and he admonished his students to exercise control over their environment by governing their own thinking. He says (Mark 7:15), "There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man." Material desires and fleshly aims defile, while spiritual understanding uplifts and heals.

One who is on a journey in unknown territory finds that the harmony of his experience depends largely upon his alertness in watching for the guideposts along the way, and his obedience in following the right road. All of us can travel along the highway of progress, demonstrating the eternal harmony of divine Principle. Material sense places many tempting signs along the way to lure the traveler from his goal. A frequent examination of the innermost desires of the heart and a determination to hold thought in line with spiritual ideals ensure sufficient moral courage and spiritual vision to resist temptation of every kind. A pure, unselfed purpose keeps one traveling along Truth's highway, where those who recognize their God-given ability to bear witness to Truth proceed joyously together, serving and helping one another while at the same time blazing the trail for all mankind. Jesus said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Blessed, indeed, are those who proceed with pure aims and desires, and who know, through spiritual discernment, where they are going.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

¿A DONDE VAMOS?

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ES UNA práctica recomendable, pararnos de vez en cuando para hacernos un examen de conciencia escudriñador acerca de lo que son nuestros fines, propósitos y deseos. ¿A dónde vamos? ¿Qué es nuestro propósito en la vida? Vamos vagando por la vida a la ventura, con un objeto mal definido, o tal vez sin objeto alguno? ¿O estamos realizando ideas espirituales en vidas felices y provechosas? ¿Es el deseo principal de nuestro corazón conocer a Dios y dar testimonio de la Verdad en la vida cotidiana? Un esfuerzo sincero de analizar nuestro pensamiento y de eliminar de nuestra conciencia la apatía y los deseos carnales, reemplazando éstos por aspiraciones puras e ideales verdaderos, fomentará grandemente nuestro progreso espiritual.

El progreso que nos eleva poco a poco por encima de las creencias materiales implica un viaje mental, el que Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, llama en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS, p. 566): "el viaje desde el sentido hacia el Alma". En este viaje no hay más que un fin que alcanzar, y éste es la vida espiritual,—la santidad. La bondad, la dulzura, la paciencia, la honradez, la diligencia, la fe y el servicio abnegado a los demás, éstos son postes que indican, si vamos por buen camino. La envidia, los celos, el temor, la crítica acerba, la duda, el desaliento, la apatía y el egoísmo son enemigos del progreso. El entendimiento espiritual es siempre el objeto del pensador recto, y los que obran impulsados por intenciones y deseos puros, están a la alerta y vigilantes en sus esfuerzos de descubrir y desechar cualesquier rasgos erróneos que amenazaren desviar o impedir su progreso espiritual.

El descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana ha dado el ímpetu más grande al progreso espiritual que la humanidad ha experimentado desde la llegada del cristianismo. Esta religión explica el significado espiritual de la Biblia, y así ayuda al individuo a comprender a Dios y la relación del hombre con Dios, y a demostrar los efectos naturales de esta relación en la experiencia diaria. El hombre verdadero es la imagen y semejanza de Dios; es puro, perfecto, saludable y completo, coexistente con la Mente divina, y exento de los efectos de las creencias mortales acerca del tiempo, del cambio, de la casualidad y de la decadencia. El hombre es espiritual y no material; y el reconocimiento y la aplicación de esta verdad resulta en la manifestación de pureza, libertad y más armonía en los detalles de la vida cotidiana. El buscar la comprensión de Dios significa un viaje gozoso, y el que no pierda de vista este objetivo ni por un solo instante, descubrirá inevitablemente sus propios talentos, y se encontrará tan capaz como dispuesto a utilizar estos talentos en el servicio de la humanidad.

Cuando nuestro deseo principal es servir a Dios por medio del servicio a nuestros semejantes, podemos estar bien seguros de que el amor divino gobierna nuestro pensamiento, y que ninguna creencia obstructiva puede estorbar la obra inmediata y permanente del Principio infinito. La ley de Dios está obrando sin cesar para sostener y soportar al pensador recto, y esta ley no puede anularse ni pervertirse.

Cuando se parte para un viaje determinado, se obra de acuerdo con ciertos planes bien formulados, para realizar el propósito. En la jornada que emprendemos partiendo del sentido material hacia el entendimiento espiritual, cada cosa buena que ocurra indicará un paso de progreso y de cumplimiento. En esta jornada un día no es cierto número de horas, bien demasiado llenas o demasiado vacías, sino la revelación y demostración de la realidad infinita. Muchos discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana gozan en meditar diariamente sobre la definición de "día" tal como Mary Baker Eddy nos la da en su libro de texto (p. 584): "DIA. La radiación de la Vida; luz, la idea espiritual de la Verdad y del Amor." También dice: "Los objetos de tiempo y sentido desaparecen en la iluminación del entendimiento espiritual, y la Mente mide el tiempo según el bien que se ha desarrollado". La presión ejercida por el sentido material, deberes y labores sin fin, no puede privarnos de ese nuevo concepto de "día" como: "la radiación de la Vida; luz, la idea espiritual de la Verdad y del Amor." Llevando a cabo con amor y abnegación aquellos quehaceres que nos tocan cumplir en el plan humano de las cosas, se crea en nosotros un estado receptivo del pensamiento, que acepta de continuo el bien que se va desarrollando en el día verdadero.

Cristo Jesús reconoció los fines puros como elementos esenciales al progreso, y aconsejó a sus discípulos que ejercitaran dominio sobre las circunstancias que les rodeaban, gobernando sus propios pensamientos. Dijo (Marcos 7:15): "Nada hay de afuera del hombre que entrando en él le pueda contaminar; mas las cosas que proceden de él son las que contaminan al hombre". Los deseos materiales y los fines carnales profanan, mientras que el entendimiento espiritual eleva y cura.

El que va viajando por una región desconocida, encuentra que la armonía de su experiencia depende principalmente de su atención en observar los postes a lo largo del camino y de su obediencia en seguir las indicaciones acerca de la dirección de dicho camino. Todos podemos viajar por el camino real del progreso, demostrando la armonía inalterable del Principio divino. El sentido material pone muchas señales tentadoras en el camino para inducir al viajero a abandonar su fin. Un examen de conciencia frecuente para averiguar los deseos íntimos del corazón y una determinación de mantener el pensamiento de acuerdo con los ideales espirituales aseguran bastante ánimo moral y visión espiritual para resistir tentaciones de toda clase. Un propósito puro y altruista mantiene a uno en el camino real de la Verdad, en donde aquellos que reconocen su privilegio otorgado por Dios de dar testimonio de la Verdad proceden alegremente todos juntos, ayudándose los unos a los otros y al mismo tiempo marcando el camino para toda la humanidad. Jesús dijo (Mateo 5:8): "Bienaventurados los de limpio corazón; porque ellos verán a Dios". ¡Bienaventurados, en verdad, los que proceden con propósitos y deseos puros y que saben, por medio de su percepción espiritual, a dónde van!

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Music Out of the Shadows

THE song of the whip-poor-will
Sounds through the dim starlight.
Over the pale gray sky
Clouds roll silently.
The bleat of a sheep lost from the flock
Drifts through the smooth gray glimmer over the water
From the jagged blackness of the wooded pasture,
And is echoed by the cliffs
Hidden in the deep gray shadow of the mountain.
A gentle breeze blows before it
Ripples that break on the shore
Like hushed music
That mingles with the subdued laughter of playing leaves.
Music everywhere!
Like a refrain
The song of the whip-poor-will repeats

RUTH BISHOP

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Federal Staff of Authors To Write an American Guide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Government will take 4500 writers from the relief rolls between now and July 1 and put them to work preparing material for a five or six-volume American guide.

When it is completed, the guide will offer more than 30,000 pages of reading matter, maps and illustrations about hundreds of communities scattered all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It will be a guide such as this nation has never had before.

Present plans are to make it available to everybody by selling it for a nominal price by volume or set through the government printing office.

Busy in 100 Cities

Unemployed writers in 100 cities have already entered upon the job of compiling sections of the guide, under the direction of Henry G. Alsberg, formerly foreign correspondent of the New York Times and New York World, who has headquarters here in Washington.

The volumes will do more than point our places of interest to the sightseer. Flora and fauna of the territory will be described, characteristics of neighborhood architecture pointed out, attention called to folk customs and folk lore of the section and business facilities noted.

Tourists at present miss many distinctive customs and traditions in certain sections of the country because they have no way of knowing that they exist, say the men who are planning the guidebook.

Cape May Adept With Chopsticks

As an illustration, they point out that the village of Cape May, N. J., known to most people as a summer resort, has for years been a leading center in the manufacture of gilt-edged family albums. The natives are said to be as expert as Chinese in the manipulation of the chopsticks with which they apply the gold leaf.

In the West Virginia mountains is a unique colony inhabited almost exclusively by descendants of Swiss peasants.

They still carry on the production of cheese in accordance with formulas brought to the New World by their forefathers. Another of these so-called social "pockets" is located on the coast of New Hampshire. The fishermen there still speak seventeenth-century English.

Colorful festivals held yearly in different parts of the country will be described. These include the Portland, Ore., rose festival, the New Orleans Mardi Gras, the Santa Fe fiesta, the Bach music festival at Bethlehem, Penna., and the Indian ceremonial dances.

The location of experimental theaters and schools will be noted and all manner of historical landmarks, local and national parks, geological wonders, irrigation projects, low-cost housing developments and model factories.

For those who have little money to spend on recreation there will be information about hiking and nature-trail clubs. For the traveler of means there will be data about railroads and airlines.

No Details Lacking

Families who wish to relocate will learn where they may find pleasanter surroundings, better educational advantages for their children or more congenial form of employment. It is hoped that the descriptions in the guide will also give sightseers from abroad new and stronger reasons for visiting this country.

Where literary works such as James Fenimore Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales" and Washington Irving's "Sketchbook" have given added charm to certain sections they will be listed.

Since the guide is a government publication, all information included will be doubly checked by committees of responsible citizens in the various communities. All of the original material will be turned back to the localities for further use in compiling local guide books, now entirely lacking in many communities and inadequate in most.

Canada's Jubilee Air Race To Have 'Pot of Gold' as Prize

Aviation

Canada's mineral wealth—symbolized by a "pot of gold"—is to be suitably honored by a transcontinental air race from Vancouver to Montreal next summer.

Literally a pot of gold valued at $5000 is to be posted as the prize in the Jubilee Trans-Canada Air Race which will proceed from the Sea Island airport in Vancouver to the St. Hubert airport in Montreal. A huge bar of silver will be the reward of the second place winner. The race is being staged in connection with the golden jubilee celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Vancouver, Canada's busy western seaport.

Already the race, which is open to the pilots of all nations, has attracted such notable Canadian fliers as Maj. D. R. MacLaren, C. H. "Punch" Dickins, W. Leigh Brintnell, W. R. May and others. Among the United States entrants who have signified their intention to compete are such crack talent as Roscoe Turner, Benny Howard, Howard Hughes, Harold Neumann and others. No entrants have been announced but the jubilee race committee is expected to announce the conditions and rules of the race soon.

Where is all this gold and silver coming from?

Gold mining companies throughout the province of British Columbia plan to contribute small gold bricks to be melted up and cast in one large pot for the winner. From the historic Cariboo gold area in British Columbia, the Bridge River district, and the Premier and Big Missouri mines in the northern area will come the balance of the gold to make the pot.

Silver companies will contribute small bars of the precious white metal to make up the big silver bar for the second prize.

In connection with the race an air show and pageant is to be staged at Sea Island airport—which also has marine facilities—in Vancouver. This combination field is located on a huge island in the delta of the broad Fraser River about eight miles from downtown Vancouver.

Major MacLaren, Pacific coast superintendent of Canadian Airways, and the aviation race committee chairman, said that high-speed planes should, without mishap, make the distance from Vancouver to Montreal in about 12 to 15 hours. "A trans-Canada race," said he, "will impress the people of Canada with the possibilities of present type fast transport planes as a means of transportation. We need this race to prove that transcontinental time can be cut down and to encourage national support of an air mail and passenger system."

* * *

Swiss Snow Planes

New England has its snow trains which take enthusiasts out from the cities to the snowfields during winter week ends but Europe now boasts a daily "snow plane."

Swissair, the Swiss aviation company, now runs a service every week day during the winter from London to Basle and Zurich using American Douglas transports.

The Swiss service leaves Croydon at 8:25 a. m., arriving in Basel at 1:10 p. m., and at Zurich at 1:50 p. m. It is possible therefore to leave London after breakfast and dine in a favorite Swiss sport resort the same evening, for the flight arrives in time to catch a train to almost any point in Switzerland.

The Swiss air company has arranged with the railway companies to forward heavy baggage and snow gear ahead of the flight for convenience though it can be transported during the flight.

* * *

Aerial "Road Maps"

Something to aid the air passenger to identify things on the ground is a helpful service that American Airlines have gone about in various fashions. The latest of these devices is American Airlines' "aerial road map," which charts the various direct courses and variations between every city served by this company. The folder is in the form of panel strip maps consecutively and logically arranged and folded so that a transcontinental passenger merely has to turn from one to the next while in flight.

The maps identify various ground beacons and radio stations set up by the Bureau of Air Commerce and American Airlines, airfields, points of interest, highways, railroads, rivers and various noted buildings, schools, and natural features. The only ominous note observed was Sing Sing prison depicted on the Boston and New York strip. Perhaps this should have been listed under "obstructions."

Lowden Farm Plan Puts Conservation In Hands of States

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 28 (AP)—Frank O. Lowden's long sought formula for the cure of agriculture's ills is available to the nation's farmers. In an interview, the widely known agronomist and Republican leader advanced this proposal:

The Government could make grants to the states. The states would pay bounties to farmers for removing 25 to 30 per cent of their acreage from production. The staffs of the state agricultural colleges would administer the program.

The plan has soil conservation as its base. The retired land would be planted to legumes or grasses and thus saved from overcropping and erosion. Unless such soil saving measures were taken, Lowden warned, in 50 years the United States could raise food and cotton only for its own consumption and then only at "prohibitive prices."

Drawing on his experience as a lawyer and two-term member of Congress, the former Governor asserted his suggestions could easily be shaped into a permanent program that would meet constitutional tests.

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Manhattan	Jan. 29	Cobh, Feb. 4	Jan. 25, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Jan. 30	Plymouth, Feb. 5	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:00 am
‡Europa	Jan. 31	Cherbourg, Feb. 6	Jan. 31, 1:00 pm	Jan. 31, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb 1, 4:00 pm	Feb 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb 7, 4:00 pm	Feb 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco, Feb. 9	Feb. 4, 4:00 pm	Feb. 4, 7:30 pm

‡Leaves midnight.

Coming to Shubert

White Studio

Elizabeth Love

Who Will Appear With William Gillette in "3 Wise Fools," Booked for Two Weeks Commencing Feb. 10

What's Going On In the Arts

Hampden's Cyrano

CYRANO is to be no more. To be sure, Edmond Rostand's compelling tragi-comedy will go on among those plays which endure. But for Boston theater-goers—as for many throughout the country—there can be but one Cyrano de Bergerac, that of Walter Hampden.

Mr. Hampden, on his present tour, will have played the swaggering, tragic figure of the swordsman-poet for the one-thousandth time. With the number well rounded out, he is to devote himself to other vehicles. It is to be regretted. For there are few actors in the old tradition who remain equal to the range of humor, of romance and of melodrama which make of Cyrano so satisfying a production.

For all his thousand nights in this one role, Mr. Hampden's performance at the Shubert Theater showed the same rhythm and vitality which has characterized his interpretation since his first revival of Cyrano in 1923. He chooses to make it high comedy, indeed, and to relieve, as modern audiences demand, the burden of sentimentality. There is a great mellowness in his concept of this Parisian Don Quixote, tilting at windmills of insincerity from behind a nose that precedes him by a quarter of an hour—seeing clearly that "a man does not fight, merely to win."

It is doubtful if Miss Katherine Warren's "Roxane" conveys the full delicacy that Rostand envisaged, or if Wilton Graff's Christian is sufficiently mobile. But perhaps the difficulty is not of their own devising; rather in the contrast with the stature which Hampden himself attains.

Cyrano runs the week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Gx.

Boston City Club

AN EXHIBITION which is as informing as it is enjoyable is on view at the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. It consists of lithographs by John W. Gregory.

Lithography has been progressing rapidly in America as a specialty. It has been enriched as a medium of expression and has been made to serve effectively for illustrating everyday life.

Mr. Gregory has drawn upon Provincetown for subject matter, and a quaint and engaging source it is. The old shacks and dunes, the back yards, and street corners, and wharves provide excellent pictorial material, and handled in a straightforward and sympathetic manner they prove very agreeable. Mr. Gregory indicates how "civilization" makes its inroads upon this farthermost spot on Cape Cod, how the electric lights illumine the neighborhoods, how town folk stand about listlessly on the main thoroughfare for want of more exciting entertainment. Mr. Gregory maintains the illusion of the stark elements, of wind and snow and storm, disrupting and beautifying life; he reveals the diminutive size of man in contrast with the vast natural surroundings. There is a note of synicism, a trace of poetry, a hint of human sympathy in the portrayals.

Mr. Gregory satisfies the curiosity of visitors, who may still be perplexed as to the characteristics of lithography. He has taken the pains to demonstrate the various stages in making a print, from the first penciled sketches.

Supplementing Mr. Gregory's prints are some etchings, drawings and lithographs by his sister, Dorothy Lake Gregory. She is less the illustrator, more the designer, and is given to stricter conventions.

D. A.

The Southernaires

A CONCERT which cannot be judged by ordinary standards was given last night in Jordan Hall by the Southernaires, a group of four Negro singers, Homer Smith, first tenor and narrator, Lowell Peters, tenor, Jay Stone Toney, baritone, and William Edmondson, bass, who charmed their audience with a program of variety and interest. Clarence M. Jones, the accompanist, arranged virtually all the numbers presented.

In a short preamble to the first group of songs which included several spirituals, Mr. Smith informed the audience that the program had been designed primarily to cover 300 years of Negro music, from Virginia in 1620, through the emancipation period to the present. The songs were well chosen and sung with considerable feeling, the voices blending satisfactorily. Mr. Smith possesses a cultivated falsetto which is clearer and higher than we remember having heard before on a Boston recital stage. The unfortunate penalty he pays is that of overworking it, yet the audience appeared to find his bell-like tones especially pleasing. Mr. Edmondson gave pleasure in his solo "Home Beyond the River" and proved himself possessed of comedian qualities in the "Negro Work Song." As a matter of fact, the team-work of the group is commendable. Lowell Peters also came in for earned applause after his solo, and the obbligatos of Mr. Toney were capably performed. Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the entire absence of music scores, either in the hands of the singers or at the pianoforte, a circumstance which lent an air of gracious informality to the program which was heard with enthusiasm by an audience of good size.

G. M. S.

Reich Lists Big Gain In Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

households has undoubtedly led to increased unemployment among maids, since it is certain that under present economic conditions, these same maids will not all find employment with non-Jewish families. But this can hardly be described as a national problem seeing that the Jews, at the 1933 census numbered only 499,700, that some thousands have left this country in the interval, and that very, very many of the Jewish families still here are not (and were not before 1933) financially able to keep maids. Many of these girls will return to their homes in the country in the spring, and remain there until autumn.

Pressure

In order to arrive at a proper estimate of the success of the National Socialist campaign against unemployment, it must also be remembered that many workers, both in industry and in agriculture, remain among the employed simply because direct or indirect pressure has been brought to bear upon their employers to keep them on during the winter and other slack seasons, even though their services could be dispensed with. This policy — short-sighted from the orthodox economist's point of view—helps considerably to lighten the black side of the picture of German unemployment today, but destroys the possibility of economic improvement for many undertakings.

Judging the German unemployment situation by standards applied to American or English conditions (even discarding the low wage standards in this country), it is clear that the present figure of 2,506,806 unemployed would have to be increased by at least 1,500,000, which would bring it up to over 4,000,000, i. e., about 2,000,000 less than three years ago.

Future Will Have to Pay

To complete the picture something must also be said about the method of financing these employment-creation schemes. They have been "paid for" by a policy of mortgaging Germany's future through the creation of enormous state credits redeemable at future dates. Most of the money has gone into armaments which, however they may be regarded from a political or patriotic point of view, can hardly be considered as productive, and for most of this, coming generations must pay.

It should also be added that the idea which many leaders here appeared to entertain, even until the middle of 1935, that the state grants to industry could become the impetus which would very soon cause the forces of private enterprise to move unaided, has not been realized. Such a result could only come from public investment in economically productive projects—particularly in increasing exports in the case of a highly industrialized state like Germany.

While all credit must be given to the National Socialists for the zeal and energy with which they have attacked the unemployment problem, it cannot be said that they have introduced any measures more original or sounder than the democratic countries whom they profess to despise, and that the latter, if they also embarked upon a big rearmament program—could also show large temporary reductions in unemployment, even without the heavy financial commitments which the Third Reich must some day meet or repudiate.

Aggregate of 110 Years Given to Kidnaping Trio

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Tennessee's "Lindbergh" law was applied for the first time yesterday when a jury convicted Cletus and Carl Stone, brothers, and Mrs. Basil Banghart, young wife of the Touhy gangster, of conspiring to kidnap and kidnaping a Knoxville couple.

The jury recommended prison sentences of 45 years for Cletus Stone and Mrs. Banghart, and 20 years for Carl Stone. They were convicted of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Costner last October. The trio was defended by State Senator J. Arthur Atchley, who introduced the kidnaping bill in the Senate at the 1935 session of the Legislature. However, the Senate adopted the house bill which provides penalties from 20 years' imprisonment to capital punishment for kidnaping for ransom.

Housing Improvement Pushed in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 — A movement to "rub out Philadelphia slums" has been launched by labor representatives, architects and settlement workers. At a meeting in the Boyer Galleries, plans were laid for a city-wide housing conference.

A volunteer steering committee of eight, with Maxwell Levinson, editor of Shelter, as chairman, set out to enlist the support of all organizations in the city that are interested in better housing, and to draw up a program for compelling enforcement of present laws on the subject, as well as to promote legislation.

High School Dedicated To Former New Yorker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—New York City today has a new junior high school dedicated to the late Robert E. Simon, philanthropist, and for many years a leader of the Parent-Teachers movement. It is at 234 West 109th Street, Manhattan, and was dedicated on Friday in the presence of members of Mr. Simon's family, city and school officials, citizens and a city-wide memorial committee formed to raise a fund for perpetuating educational and cultural activities initiated by Mr. Simon.

Tributes were paid to Mr. Simon by Dr. C. C. Holden of Philadelphia a teacher of Mr. Simon in elementary school, Robert G. Weyh and James Marshall, members of the Board of Education, Dr. William E. Grady and Dr. John S. Roberts, associate superintendent, and Angelo Patri, principal of a public school.

Chandler Had Record Vote

A. B. Chandler was elected governor of Kentucky by the largest majority in the State's history.

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Closing Stocks
Page 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Boston Edition
New England News

Farmers Study Course of AAA In New England

Generally Has Left Bad Taste, With Much Doubt of Any Benefits

Seek Co-operative Aid

Conference Is Planned for Purpose of Getting at Bottom of Problem

Conservative New England has heard farmers in other parts of the United States acclaim benefits received under the now discredited AAA—and has withheld judgment lest the welfare of the great fraternity of American farmers—in which the New England farmer holds membership—be jeopardized.

Howard S. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, appraises the determination of New England farmers to think first and talk afterward as a heroic example of national unity and cooperation.

But there are other reasons for New England silence. Unlike the great agricultural centers of the West, which concentrate on grain or some other single product, New England's agriculture is diversified.

Some Helped, Others Not

Its tobacco and hog raisers have been helped substantially by the AAA. But its market gardeners and poultry men have been disturbed by high grain prices and western competition made possible by the AAA.

A large faction of New England farmers, and that includes 50,000 dairy men, don't really know whether the AAA or their own co-operative efforts are responsible for the higher prices being paid to farmers for their products these days.

Within another month, farm conferences will be held all over New England to dig to the bottom of agricultural problems and find out, if possible, how strong is the farm sentiment against reviving the AAA in well-mended legal garments.

Plight of Little Feller

The New England farmer recognizes the Federal Government's task of doing what is best for the majority of farmers. He recognizes that he constitutes a small minority. That is the reason the New England farmer cannot fit into any federal program that treats the farmers as one great family. And that, primarily, is the reason why the AAA left a bad taste in the mouths of local farmers.

Even among hog raisers and tobacco growers who obtained financial benefits under the AAA there is considerable doubt if, in the long run, the AAA program would have been beneficial. According to Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger of the University of Vermont and New England farm authority, it seems clear that AAA policies cost New England many, many times the returns.

Only Fair to Pay

For this reason he feels that "it was only fair to expect the Government to provide means for paying the obligations that the AAA had incurred in contracts with farmers for 1935."

Then there is the dairy industry, center of agitation among dealers and farmers for many years. Ostensibly, the dairy business has been greatly benefited by the AAA. Many farmers say they are getting a standard price for their products for the first time under the Government's price-fixing policy. But even here seemingly valid arguments are undermined by dairy leaders who echo Dr. Ellenberger's sentiments that too many farmers are still selling below costs of production.

Help for Co-operatives

And Dr. Ellenberger has many supporters for his declaration that "the Government should, if it wants to do something really constructive for New England, get behind and support farmer-owned co-operatives and not undermine these co-operatives by price fixing."

"The most efficient co-operatives," he said, "should be allowed to reflect some of their efficiency by reducing prices to the consumer as a means of increasing their business."

The point should be drawn here that the licensing agreement phase of the AAA under which the dairy business functions was untouched by the Supreme Court ruling on the AAA.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature 6 to 10 degrees; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature; possibly a snow Wednesday night or Thursday; fresh northwest winds diminishing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday, somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperatures, followed by snow Wednesday night or Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	8	Minneapolis	-8	-8
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	38	38
Chicago	-4	-4	New York	12	8
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	12	12
Helena	4	4	Philadelphia	14	10
Jacksonville	24	24	St. Louis	-2	-2
Kansas City	4	0	San Francisco	58	56
Los Angeles	60	58	Washington	12	10
Miami	50	50			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 28.
B—Minimum, Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:15 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Wednesday, 2:44 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

Officials Rush Plans for Bonus Bond Payments in Bay State

Boston's News Today:

Swordfish Tariff Rises Penny; Fishermen Happy
Finance Commission Probes Newspaper 'Scoops'
Goodwin Imposes 45-Mile Speed Limit for March
Governor Pushes 5 Per Cent Mortgage Rate Move
S. P. C. A. Reports Drop in Cruelty to Animals

Bonus:

Plans Laid for Smooth Handling of Disbursements

Busiest Hub office today was that of Col. William J. Blake, manager of the U. S. Veterans' Administration. Reason: He will handle bonus disbursements.

His advice to veterans:

"We expect to mail out applications for bonus payments as soon as we receive them from Washington. All we know about that is that in Washington they advise us they expect to have the applications ready tomorrow night.

"These applications should be filled in and mailed or brought to the nearest regional office or to Washington.

"Full information will be given out from this office as need arises."

Some veterans were already seeking information today. Phone in Room 734 Post Office Building was abuzz and many veterans dropped by in person. Colonel Blake emphasized to all that bonds issued for the certificates will not be cashed before June 15.

Colonel Blake conferred this morning with William C. Hornerman, state chairman of the bonus campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Plans were laid for smooth handling of the bonus disbursements.

"And it isn't as if we weren't busy before this came up," Colonel Blake smiled.

New England certificates holders by state and total amount due are:

Maine	21,412	$12,121,627
Massachusetts	137,113	83,147,947
New Hampshire	12,370	7,298,112
Rhode Island	20,789	12,356,383
Connecticut	44,043	26,914,018
Vermont	8,343	5,042,465

Swordfish:

One Cent Tariff Boost Big Help to Local Fisheries

Looking for a bright feather to put in his cap today was Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. Reason: Penny boost in swordfish duties.

Although Japan is 10,000 miles away, Nipponese fishermen have been able to catch swordfish, freeze them, ship them to Boston and sell them on the open market cheaper than local fishermen who only have to sail off to Georges Bank. Japanese fish interests could do this for nine months of the year. In the other three, during the fresh fish catching season, Gloucester and Boston were ahead of the game.

Demand for swordfish has tripled in the past three years. Boston, which handles four fifths of the nation's swordfish, vainly tried to retain its edge on this lucrative market (swordfish retails from 20 to 30 cents a pound) but could not compete with the Japanese.

Last September it sent Mr. Cooley to Washington. He told his troubles to all who would listen. Among them was Massachusetts' Senator David I. Walsh. Into the legislative grist went a resolution. Out of it came a three-cent tariff yesterday, one cent more than before. This is the margin, Mr. Cooley believes, that local fishermen need to make a profit. In 1934 the United States imported 1,547,000 pounds of swordfish. At 20 cents a pound this means much to Boston, chief market.

Fin Com:

Inquiry Turns Into Three-Ringed Circus

It was hard to tell whether it was a serious investigation or a circus going on at 24 School Street today as Boston's Finance Commission veered off the matter of newspaper scoops and, incidentally, focused attention once more on the Dolan case.

On the stand was Sidney Sullivan, employed by the city legal department to aid its investigation of the Legal Securities Company (alleged vehicle for Edmund L. Dolan). Mr. Sullivan, it was said, was taken before the Finance Commission by a constable without being given opportunity to summon counsel.

He told the commission, under questioning, that Mayor Mansfield and Assistant Corporation Counsel Walter F. Henneberry had instructed him to investigate the Legal Securities firm and to divulge his findings to the Herald-Traveler 24 hours before any other newspaper. Mr. Sullivan also said that he secured certain files from the city vaults and delivered them to attorneys for the newspaper. The files were said to contain information pertaining to a case over which the newspaper and Governor Curley were then involved in a lawsuit.

Mr. Sullivan said that Mayor Mansfield had asked him whether he had found anything in the Dolan case which connected up Governor Curley with the case and that he had replied in the negative.

"Spare no expense," he quoted the Mayor as saying.

When E. Mark Sullivan, commission chairman, was trying hardest, to get information from Mr. Sullivan, George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, burst into the room and engaged in a verbal duel with E. Mark Sullivan. The two shouted at each other vehemently and almost melodramatically.

Mr. Farnum was pushed out of the room by a Finance Commission constable. Following this, Sidney Sullivan refused to answer questions and after 45 minutes of fruitless effort he was released and the hearing adjourned until tomorrow.

Speed:

Goodwin Sets 45 Miles an Hour as Limit

Going more than 45 miles an hour on any highway in Massachusetts during the month of March will be an offense punishable by the loss of driving licenses, according to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, today. The established maximum speed will be in the nature of a test, possibly to be changed or maintained, according to the experience reported by highway patrols under the new regulation.

Mr. Goodwin's action followed a similar ruling in Connecticut last week, where 45 miles an hour had been officially tested and agreed upon as a reasonable maximum speed. The Registrar's plan was made known at a meeting in the interests of highway safety, at which Gov. James M. Curley and police heads throughout the State were present. New York, he said, has a speed limit of 50 miles an hour. Rhode Island's practice is to post speed limits ranging from 25 miles an hour to 50 miles an hour along the state roads.

Interest Rates:

Prospects for Cut Appear to Brighten

Prospects for even lower rates on home mortgages seemed brighter today as Governor Curley planned to confer with representatives of the bankers associations in the —State to determine new interest rates on dwelling mortgages.

Last year, as many homeowners know, the interest rates on mortgages was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent as the Governor dickered privately with the banking groups. That agreement was made for only a year. But there is a popular movement for further reduction in interest rates and even a legislative move is contemplated to make the rate 5 per cent legally.

At the time of the Governor's arrangement last year the Legislature had bills pending to lower the rate to 5½ per cent, but the Governor's agreement with the bankers made it unnecessary. The legislative committee on banks and banking has recently conducted hearings on several bills to reduce mortgage rates but it is hoped that private arrangement may make legislation unnecessary once more.

Humane:

Society Holds Annual Meeting

Decade that followed the turn of the century heard small boys raucously chant at motorists: "Get a horse," and many a sentimental word was edited in defense of man's faithful friend but cruelty to animals had reached a peak. Just 26 years ago 345 prosecutions were filed by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Last year, report of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, disclosed today, there were but 48 prosecutions. Horses have largely gone, humane education has gained a foothold. These are the reasons prosecutions have lessened, Dr. Rowley told the 68th annual meeting of the society at 24 Federal Street today.

It was in 1868 that George Thorndike Angell, Boston lawyer, started the society-with-the-long-name. It has grown until last year its workers traveled 171,897 miles, investigated 5454 complaints, placed 1336 animals in homes, and restored 506 lost animals to owners.

More important, the work has spread across the nation. The American Humane Education Society (same officials as the Massachusetts S. P. C. A.) announced today the formation of 7000 new Bands of Mercy in the world, and 25,000 increase in its Jack London Club, dedicated to discouraging cruelty in trained animal acts. Some 140,000 pieces of literature were disseminated.

By a Staff Photographer

Looking Over the Bay State Bonus Situation

William C. Hornerman
State Chairman of Bonus Campaign of Veterans of Foreign Wars

Col. William J. Blake
Manager of United States Veterans Administration

Leaky Home:

But Mrs. Sherwin Still Sticks

The schooner Snetind has a slow leak. It has to be pumped out twice a year, yet it doesn't have a pump. It is anchored off Castle Island, where the land breeze can paint it with thick splashes of ice and where a southeaster that was really sincere in its work might part its meager moorings and take it for an impromptu spin out the lower harbor. Yes, there were plenty of good reasons why Mrs. Anne Windsor Sherwin and her son William and their dog Bridget might wish to be off the Snetind, but they didn't.

The ship has been their home for the past five years. They boarded it when Mrs. Sherwin became interested in a project to turn the old sailing vessel into a school. She invested funds in it, and now claims it is her only home.

For the past 16 years the boat has been tied up at Federal Wharf and the wharf owners sued for collection of past charges. The court ordered the boat carried to sea and sunk. Mrs. Sherwin refused to vacate. Its owners yesterday decided it would be cheaper to anchor it in the harbor and let Mrs. Sherwin remain as an unpaid keeper, which solves the problem for the time being, but the Snetind has a slow leak and has to be pumped out. . . .

Reardon:

Brookline Teachers Repudiate Federation Act

On the night of Dec. 17, directors of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation voted, by a 10 to 12 majority, to endorse James G. Reardon for the position of Commissioner of Education to replace Dr. Payson Smith, incumbent since 1916. That this action created a schism in the ranks of federation members was disclosed today with issuance of a sharp resolution passed by the important Brookline Teachers Club:

"Be it resolved:

"That the Brookline Teachers Club . . . emphatically condemns the action of those members of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation repudiating the former Commissioner of Education, which action does not represent the voice of this group. . . ."

The club explained the resolution was voted because Dr. Smith "had every reason to expect the teachers of Massachusetts to stand solidly behind him in view of his service to them and to the children of the State."

Dr. Smith is now a lecturer on education at Harvard.

Mr. Reardon has aroused opposition through his defense of the Teachers Oath Law.

Sliding Scale For Utilities' Rates Is Urged

Recess Commission Calls for Immediate Adoption of Method

Board Is Criticized

State Department Said to Have Neglected Use of Power Given It in 1927

Utility rate regulation in Massachusetts is largely a failure, the special recess commission appointed to study the sliding scale system of rate making charged today in its report to the Legislature, following its preliminary release yesterday.

Attacking with smashing force the present system which permits company profits to range as high as 34.48 per cent, the commission recommended immediate adoption of the sliding scale method under which a fair rate of return would be set and all profits over that amount would be divided among the investors, employees (as salary), management and the consumer. The latter would obtain his share in the form of lower rates.

Removing Obstacles

Elimination of all statutory obstacles to municipal ownership of public utilities was recommended to force voluntary agreements by the companies to establish the sliding scale system. To facilitate the recommendations, the commission proposed breaking up the present setup, consolidating Massachusetts' 97 gas and electric companies into smaller, more workable and easily recognized units.

The commission is composed of Prof. John J. Murray, chairman, Elliott Earl, vice-chairman, and Abraham C. Webber, member of the State Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Webber signed the report with reservations against the attack on the commission rate record.

"This commission," the 129-page report read, "believes that rate regulation in this commonwealth is at best but periodic, and occurs only when petitions are filed and prosecuted by local communities, or groups of individuals therein. It is surprising to this commission to find that, despite the excessive earnings obviously received by many electric companies throughout the period from 1922 through 1934 . . . the Department of Public Utility has formally, on its own motion, initiated but very few proceedings for rate reductions since given this power in 1927."

Largely a Failure

Continuing its attack on rate regulation, the commission said, "We are convinced that regulation of public utility gas and electric companies in Massachusetts is largely a failure, due perhaps to the fact that the Department of Public Utilities has been unable, through lack of means and assistance placed at its command, to make a careful study of the problem of the rate of return. . . . And we strongly suspect that regulation in Massachusetts has yielded to the threats of the industry that it would contest an unfavorable decision before the federal courts with the claim of confiscation under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

The commission pointed out that Massachusetts in 1934 spent only $170,000 to regulate the gas and electric companies which collected a gross revenue of $124,000,000. It contended that no effective regulation may be hoped for by the expenditure of so paltry a sum.

Taken Advantage

The commission charged many companies with having taken advantage of the present "sawtooth" system of rate regulation to reap excessive profits between rate cases. It explained it in this way: The public utility department sets a "fair rate" of return. Immediately after the case, the company profits begin to exceed the fair rate, but nothing is done until another rate case is filed, usually years later.

Declaring conditions opportune for establishment of a sliding scale method of rate regulation, the recess commission recommended installation by agreement between the state and the industry.

The report contended agreement should be fairly simple, inasmuch as two companies, the New England Power Association and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, through their holding company arrangement, own 76.9 per cent of the entire gas and electric utility assets in Massachusetts and 76.4 per cent of the earnings before interest reductions.

Must Be Co-operating

"Obviously," the report said, "if an agreement can be reached between the Commonwealth and these two companies, over 75 per cent of the industry would be co-operating under the sliding scale system."

Proposed municipal ownership as the club to force agreement by the companies undoubtedly will meet the approval of several groups which have favored municipal ownership for some time.

To facilitate further the adoption of the sliding scale method the commission recommended establishment of a division on sliding scale in the public utilities department. This division would be headed by a director, manned by experts and financed through a $100,000 revolving fund, kept moving through company contributions.

At the same time the commission proposed drastic consolidation of Massachusetts' 97 gas and electric companies.

Setbacks in Mansfield Inquiry Fails to Discourage Fin Com

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Although moving much less gracefully than a cat, the Finance Commission's investigation of various aspects of Mayor Mansfield's Administration does seem to have the legendary feline's nine lives. It has already received sufficient setbacks to discourage a less confident organization, but it will not retreat to a position of clearing the Mayor from the aura of suspicion that always hangs over an investigation.

Developments so far seem to have vindicated Mayor Mansfield on every count. The commission's investigation has up to now followed three paths: (1) an inquiry into the bonding of city contracts, (2) an inquiry into the awarding of snow removal contracts, and (3) an investigation of the purchase of certain pieces of snow removal equipment.

Lack of Evidence

Most surprising to most observers is the lack of material with which the Finance Commission had to work. The Superior Court of Suffolk County saw so little virtue in the charges that the Mayor was squandering money that it quickly dismissed the taxpayers' suit, which sought to restrain the Mayor from awarding contracts for trucks to certain companies.

Much criticism has been directed at the Finance Commission for the way it has conducted the current probe. It has been charged frequently that the questions asked indicated that the commission was much more eager to impute intentional wrongdoing or incapacity on the part of the Mayor than to establish facts.

Overworked Check

Few persons question the value of having a finance commission as a check upon mayoral activities, yet many wish that fewer charges of playing politics could be brought against it. It is obvious that too many false alarms in the matter of crying dishonesty will inevitably weaken public faith in its purpose and ability.

This allegedly Curley-controlled Finance Commission is not the first one to turn its guns upon a Mayor of Boston in a manner that seems to preclude a fair investigation. It has been a frequent occurrence, since the commission's founding some 25 years ago.

As long as the Finance Commission is bent upon investigating various snow activities, one wonders what came of an inquiry which several newspapers reported was imminent a few weeks ago. It was to have dealt with the alleged failure of a contracting company to comply with the terms of an ash removal contract, which it held at the same time as a snow removal contract. Charges were made in City Council that although the company collected money for ash removal, the ashes were untouched. Several persons high in Boston politics were believed connected with various aspects of the affair. It has been suggested that the Finance Commission refused to take up this inquiry because it afforded no chance to involve the Mayor.

Mansfield Is Winning

If this recent flurry of investigations was an attempt by Governor Curley to force a breakdown in the city's case against former City Treasurer Dolan, it has resulted only in winning for the Mayor much favorable publicity in the newspapers, which rallied to his defense. Saturday's refusal by Justice John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court to allow the Dolan case to be transferred to the lower Superior Court seems to have clinched Mansfield's upper hand in this particular Curley-Mansfield contest.

J. G. H.

Women Workers Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginian women have increased their participation in business and "to some extent, have displaced male workers, or, at least, lessened the opportunities for their employment," a report on a study by the Virginia State planning board asserted.

Laws to Permit Juvenile Appeals Sought in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28—Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics, plans soon to seek amendments of the present juvenile laws so that minors will have the right to appeal from orders committing them to state institutions, and also for the establishment of a Juvenile Circuit Court presided over by a Superior Court justice.

Chief Hagan, whose numerous reforms at the State Prison and County Jail regarding paroled prisoners, has brought much favorable comment from agencies interested in criminal rehabilitation, told newspapermen that he would also suggest that the legal limit for juveniles be raised from 16 to 18 years and that a special committee be created to study existing juvenile court laws and recommend improvements.

Change in Laws

He explained that the original juvenile court laws for Rhode Island passed in 1915, provided for appeals from the decisions of any juvenile court judge, but in 1926 the Legislature repealed the provision.

"So today we find ourselves in this situation—neither a juvenile nor his parents have any appeal from any decision of a juvenile court judge, whether the decision sends him to the Sockanosset School for Minority, to the Oaklawn School for Girls, or the State Home and School," he said.

Carried to Extremes

Continuing Chief Hagan declared, "of course, the theory back of the elimination of the appeal was based on the idea that the child should be the ward of the State. This, in my opinion, has been carried to an extreme. While the child may be the ward of the State when the State is compelled to take him from an unwholesome environment, I am in favor of keeping parental responsibility where it belongs and only as a last resort having the State step in and take over the obligations which are fundamentally those of the parents.

"Unconsciously we have absorbed the concept of the absolute State, that the State really is the master of everybody, and that everyone belongs to the State, even the children. As a matter of fact, children belong to their parents and it is the duty and right of the parents to take care of their children until such time as it is proved they either will not or cannot perform their duty."

The right of appeal, as proposed by Mr. Hagan, would not be a jury in a higher court, but a Board of Juvenile Review, appointed by the Governor. It is his idea that such a board should be made up of the Chief of the Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics and a person familiar with social work and its relative problems, but not necessarily a social worker.

'Elastic' Highways Coming

New England may shortly boast of "elastic" highways that will offer less maintenance cost to the various states and be more popular with motorists. Under this new experiment, the joints between the concrete slabs will be filled with rubber latex compound instead of asphalt.

Automobile drivers and riders know that one of the annoyances of riding over concrete highways is the regular rhythm of slight bumps as the car goes over the asphalt joints. These humps are caused by the contraction of the road in winter, which forces the filler out. When warm weather comes, it often fails to go back properly, causing these slight protuberances.

Eventually, state engineers say, the water finds its way down into the cracks, freezes, and splits off the squared edges of the adjoining concrete block and creates a slight dip in the highway. Frost also gets underneath the slabs, moving them out of place and thereby creating an uneven road surface.

Rubber latex compound of a creamy consistency which vulcanizes in two weeks to a hard, compressible mass has been found to overcome many of the difficulties encountered with asphalt. Labor costs on the maintenance of asphalt are so great that the $1200 expense to latex each mile of road surface is considered a net economy.

New Driving Tests For All Autoists Proposed in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28—The plan for a re-examination this year of all holders of auto driving licenses in New Hampshire to determine their fitness to drive is not being received with enthusiasm among the motorists of the State. This proposal has been considered by the New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Department, as a step toward curbing the rising tide of motor fatalities on the State's highways, and is endorsed by the leading daily and weekly newspapers.

It has been the contention of the "safety first" division of the Motor Vehicle Department that there are thousands of automobile drivers in New Hampshire who have held licenses to operate motor vehicles so long that the practice had become automatic

"It is inconceivable," said Director Malcolm Wilkins, "that these drivers are not without some physical disqualification, the degree of which present-day driving tests would determine. If irremedial," he said, "it is no place for them behind the wheel of an automobile, inasmuch as they constitute a menace to road safety as long as they are permitted to operate."

In a recent leading editorial, Capt. James M. Langley, editor of the Concord Evening Monitor, calls attention to the fact that New Hampshire's increase in highway mortality rate is a matter of real concern to owners of automobiles. Urging that all car drivers be subjected to a series of tests at some time during 1936, Captain Langley believes that "many a person in New Hampshire could not stand a well-designed driving test successfully," adding that "cars are not so often at fault in causing accidents as their drivers, and there is need for a systematic checkup of operators as well as mechanical appliances."

Captain Langley reveals that New Hampshire stands last in the New England states, with a percentage of 16.98 more fatal accidents recorded on the State's highways in 1935 than was noted in 1934.

What's Going On in Boston

Tonight

Theaters

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. 8. Tomorrow: 2.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Ricardo Cortez, John Eldredge, Kay Linaker and Mary Astor in "Murder of Doctor Harrigan." Fenway: 1:03, 3:41, 6:19, 8:57. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:10, 9:50. Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." Fenway: 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

UNIVERSITY—Edward Arnold in "Crime and Punishment." 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard in "The Scarlet Pimpernel." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Joan Crawford in "No More Ladies." 3:20, 6:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

EXETER—"Moonlight on the Prairie," with Dick Foran and Shirley Manners. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise." "Radio Rascals." "Sunday Sports in Mexico." "Nature Speaks," and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT — William Powell in "The Thin Man." 9:25 a. m., 12:05, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Manhattan Moon," with Ricardo Cortez and Dot Page. 11:09 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:30.

BOSTON — "The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. Stage: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Fats" Waller and others.

MODERN — Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN — "Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:45, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story, "Dreamland." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Anna Hamlin, soprano and Floyd Townsley, tenor. Celius Dougherty, accompanist. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Ruth Culbertson, pianist. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street. 8.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on current events by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor entitled: "Internal Politics in Europe. Democracies and Dictatorships." 40 Beacon Street, 8.

ZONTA CLUB—Dinner party, featuring foods of other nations, followed by international program of folk music and dancing, talk on International Relations and a short skit, International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, 6.

NURSERY CONFERENCE GROUP—Address on "The Boston Parents' Council," by Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, chairman of the Council, Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Supper at 6:30.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS—Training course in leadership. Talk on "Symbolism," by Miss Ethel M. Holbrook. Exhibit of symbolic design adaptations as applied to paper, metal, wood, bead work and gown decoration, 100 Boylston Street, 7:30.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS—Yiddish Civic Theater, with orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"1935 Review and 1936 Preview," by William S. Packer(with six acts of vaudeville and orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Band, conducted by William A. Barrington-Sargent. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gothic Arts" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11. Lecture on "Florentine Mannerism" by Dr. Walter Friedlaender, 3.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY — Annual meeting. Election of officers and directors. 400 Beacon Street. 3:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Novice ski trip to Jackson, N. H. Four days of cross-country trips, visiting Pinkham Notch, Black Mountain and other ski trails, starting from Moody Farm. Ski instruction given.

Gifts Pour Million in Chest

Nearly $1,000,000 had flowed under the wide-open lid of the Boston Community Chest up to noon today, officials of the campaign reported. This surprisingly good showing for only a day and a half of the two-weeks drive to obtain $3,750,000 was attributed to general increases in individual and business house contributions over last year.

Today, for the first time, the tramp, tramp of 12,000 pairs of feet were heard throughout Greater Boston, comprising the fully enlisted army of community fund solicitors, gathering the money that will mean the difference between empty kitchen cupboards and the simple necessities of life for thousands of needy persons.

Speaking this noon before the first community fund luncheon at the Parker House, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spurred the workers on thusly: "You are the channels through which the old neighborhood spirit speaks to the community in well-organized, co-ordinated groups. In the midst of economic confusion, you represent unity and purposeful effort that has no need to resort to the taxpayer beyond his voluntary capacity to give."

American Tennis Stars Predicting Davis Cup Victory

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Olympic fire isn't the only thing burning these days in the sports world.

America's hopes of recapturing the international tennis Davis Cup—just a flicker the last couple of years—has grown into a man-sized flame fanned by recent developments.

Fred Perry, who is the backbone of Great Britain's cup-holding contingent, still is bothered by the mishap he sustained when he fell in the first set of his semifinal match against Wilmer Allison in the American championship last September.

For a couple of years experts have been singing the swan-song of Australia's Jack Crawford and his defeat Sunday by Adrian Quist in the final of the Australian championship makes it seem his competitive sun is slowly and surely setting.

In themselves those developments are viewed as hopeful signs by American court enthusiasts. Perry and Crawford constitute the main barriers in Uncle Sam's path to winning the cup this year, although Germany with von Cramm may figure more formidable and dangerous than ever.

But that's not all. Joe Wear, nonplaying captain of our 1935 team, which went down to a 5-to-0 defeat before Perry and Bunny Austin, sees an American victory without any contingency on the truth of the reports of the status of Perry and Crawford.

"Allison's straight-set victory over Perry last year wasn't a fluke," said Wear. "I'm a great admirer of Perry, but I say in all fairness that he was doomed the day he met Allison—the fall notwithstanding.

"Strange as it sounds, I believe that Allison, at 31 years old, is just arriving at his full powers. I confidently expect he'll do a great deal better at Wimbledon this year, also, there's every reason to expect Donald Budge to continue to show improvement. I have a strong hunch Allison and Budge will turn the trick this year."

The final touch to the roseate picture is furnished by an artist. Helen Wills Moody, who should know, picks America to win next summer. She's not swayed by patriotism, either. Like Wear, she's counting heavily on Allison and Budge, with more emphasis on the young California red head.

"I can't tell you why," said the seven-times winner of the Wimbledon title, "but I think the United States will win."

Less positive, although likewise motivated by one of those "strange feelings," is George Lott, veteran of many an international campaign, now a professional.

Springfield After Players

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28 (AP)—Acutely aware of the fact that the Canadian-American Hockey League schedule promises to be a dog fight from this point forward, President J. Lucien Garneau and Manager George Boucher of the Springfield Indians will arrive in Boston today to consult President Charles F. Adams and General Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins of the N. H. L. about playing material. Springfield seeks a left-handed defense man and a seasoned center. Appeals for help have been dispatched to Les Canadiens, the New York Americans and various International League Clubs. Springfield holds third place at present.

Cleveland Gets Blaeholder

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28 (AP)—Purchase of George Blaeholder, right-handed American League pitching veteran, from the Philadelphia Athletics, was announced late yesterday by the Cleveland Baseball Club. Blaeholder was obtained from Connie Mack at the waiver price of $7500, club officials said. Blaeholder will be used as a tutor for the Indians' young pitchers and for bullpen service this season, although he probably will be started in some games, the announcement said.

Alvin Crowder Ready

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 28 (AP)—"Gen." Alvin Crowder, a 1935 world series hero, yesterday notified the Detroit club of the American League he was ready to sign a contract. The veteran Tiger pitcher said he expected to report to Manager Mickey Cochrane when the team starts spring training at Lakeland, Fla., March 1.

Transvaal Is Defeated

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28 (Canadian Press)—Transvaal was defeated by the touring Australian cricket team in a match concluded yesterday, the visitors winning by an innings and 29 runs. The visitors hit up 246 runs J. H. Fingleton taking batting honors with 110. Transvaal made 160 and 137.

'Woody' English Satisfied

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Elwood "Woody" English, captain of the Chicago Cubs, National League champions, returned his signed contract yesterday, completely satisfied with the terms, which included an increase. This is the tenth Cub contract the little veteran infielder has signed.

Amusements

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
THURS. EVE. at 8:30—JORDAN HALL
Recital on Moor Double Keyboard Piano
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CHRISTIE
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TICKETS NOW
JORDAN HALL— Eve. 75c-1.65 A. M. 55c-1.10
Vienna CHOIR BOYS
WED. EVE., FEB. 5—REPERTORY TH.
ONLY RECITAL!—MARTHA
GRAHAM
America's Great Dancer—TICKETS NOW at 208 Pierce Bldg. Box-office opens Jan. 31

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1 WEEK ONLY
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as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times
CYRANO de BERGERAC
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20, tax inc.

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by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of B'way.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40

Frankie Boucher And Thoms Climb In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP)—The breaking up of the New York Rangers famous front line apparently put new life into Frank Boucher, for the veteran center, who for many years teamed with the Cook brothers, today occupied third place on the National Hockey League scoring list.

Figures released by President Frank Calder show that Boucher beat the opposing goalies twice and added an assist during a week in which the Rangers dropped three straight games. The three points boosted his total for the season to 21.

But for the fact that Bill Thoms of the Toronto Maple Leafs also went on a spree, Boucher would be a notch higher in the standings. Thoms drove the puck into the net three times and got an assist to send his total soaring to 23 points, only one behind the circuit leader, Dave Schriner of the New York Americans.

Schriner was credited with only one point, an assist, during the week but it was enough to hold his lead. His 24 points were compiled from 10 goals and 14 assists. The latter also gave him first place in that department of play.

Aurel Joliat, Canadiens veteran left winger, took the lead in total goals by scoring one Saturday. It gave him a total of 13 for the season and a lead of one over his teammate, Leroy Goldsworthy, and Buzz Boll of the Leafs.

The doubtful honors of leading the penalty list still remained the property of Red Horner of the Leafs. He increased his time spent in the penalty box to two hours, three minutes. The leading scorers:

Player and team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Schriner, Americans	10	14	24
Thoms, Toronto	11	12	23
Boucher, Rangers	8	13	21
[illegible]	12	8	20
Thompson, Chicago	11	9	20
Weiland, Boston	10	10	20
Chapman, Americans	8	12	20
Romnes, Chicago	7	13	20
Aurie, Detroit	11	8	19
Conacher, Toronto	11	8	19
Lewis, Detroit	9	10	19
Dillon, Rangers	10	8	18
Barry, Detroit	9	9	18
Joliat, Canadiens	13	4	17
Goldsworthy, Canadiens	12	5	17
Beattie, Boston	7	10	17
Haynes, Canadiens	4	12	16
Brydson, Ran.-Chicago	4	12	16

College Basketball Results

Michigan 45, Chicago 22.
Geo. Washington 45, Ohio State 23.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Out to Win Again From Detroit Red Wings

WITH four points involved, the Boston Bruins meet the National League leading Detroit Red Wings, one of the most powerful hockey clubs of this season, on Boston Garden ice this evening. Detroit has found the Bruins a difficult team to defeat this season, and the Boston entry will go out from the first whistle to make it three victories out of four starts from the star Detroit cast.

The Hub team, unbeaten on Boston ice in its last three games, with impressive victories over such powerful teams as the Toronto Maple Leafs, Chicago Black Hawks and Montreal Maroons, will be in excellent shape for tonight's contest. The Bruins, except for the game with Americans in New York Sunday, have had a week of rest and are set to play their best hockey of the season. They now face three home games in a row with Americans and Toronto following Detroit to the Garden.

Bruins will narrow the gap between them and the Wings to 1½ games if they win the contest tonight and thereby climax a long steady uphill fight to get within easy reaching distance of the American division lead. Both Chicago and Rangers, also involved in one of the tightest American division races in years, have important games tonight, Chicago playing the Montreal Maroons at Montreal and Rangers playing Canadiens in New York. Victories for Rangers and Bruins and defeats for Detroit and Chicago, would blanket the four teams under a 1½-game spread.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Cowley's Play Praised—Highly elated over their 2—1 victory against Americans in New York Sunday, and loud in their praise of Bill Cowley's play and his part in the Boston scores, Bruins have every incentive tonight to continue the sparkling play they have shown in recent games. Cowley received a slight leg injury in the Americans game, but it is not expected to bother him tonight. He still maintains the high standard of center ice play which has marked his every appearance since he joined the Bruins last fall.

The Wings come here with a talented team, the defense consisting of Norm Smith, one of the best goalers of the year, and Scotty Bowman and Ebbie Goodfellow, with Bucko McDonald and Doug Young sparing. Bowman and Goodfellow are colorful players, both good rushers, and they have played a sound game outside of Smith all season. Marty Barry will center the first line for Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis, with Hec Kilrea, Johnny Sorrell, Pete Kelley, Wally Kilrea, Gordon Pettinger and Sid Howe backing them up.

Barry has played sterling hockey for the Wings during the last month. He is up with the leading scorers in the American Division and the Detroit owners are quite satisfied that they made an excellent trade in acquiring him from the Bruins for Cooney Weiland, who has played good hockey this season for Boston. With Bruins needing the game badly, Boston hockey fans are likely to see a hard-fought contest with hard checking and wide-open play all the way.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnson May Go to Springfield—Hal Johnson, American-born defenseman of the Boston Cubs, may finish the present Can-Am season on loan to the Springfield Indians. According to an Associated Press report from Springfield, President Lucien Garneau and George Boucher, manager, are seeking new player strength to bolster the Indians for the balance of the season. Since acquiring Flash Hollett the Cubs have had one too many defensemen.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dinner to Eleonora R. Sears—A sport banquet will be held in honor of one of the country's leading sportswomen—Eleonora R. Sears of Boston—on the evening of Feb. 10 in the Hotel Puritan. Sportsmen and sportswomen will be there. A few of the celebrities expected to attend are: William J. Bingham, Richard C. (Dick) Harlow, Tack Hardwick, Shaun Kelly Jr., Robert (Bob) Quinn, Bayard Tuckerman, Eddie Collins, Charles F. Adams, Eddie Shore, Art Ross, Frank Patrick, Harry Cowles, Helen Wills Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Jock Whitney, Joseph L. Lewis, Forrester A. Clark, George V. Brown, Jack Ryder, Jack Sharkey, Jack Dempsey, Charles J. Whiteside, H. H. Haines, Paul Bowser, Danno O'Mahoney, Roger F. Turner, Thomas F. Walsh, Dr. George Burgess Magrath and Francis Ouimet.

Bill Cunningham, sports writer and after-dinner speaker, will act as toastmaster.

Miss Sears, who has gone in for many sports—yachting, walking, baseball, ice hockey, polo, driving, golf, swimming, flying, tennis and squash racquets—will lead a team of United States women squash racquets stars when they defend the Wolfe-Noel Cup in England next month.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dahlgren Let Out—Babe Dahlgren, first baseman who came to the Boston Red Sox in September of 1934 from the San Francisco Missions of the Pacific Coast League, yesterday was released on option to the Spracuse Internationals, a Boston "farm." He is subject to 24-hour recall, according to Eddie Collins. The Sox also released Bob Smith, catcher, outright to the same club. Smith was purchased from Toronto early last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Sox Roster Cut—The Red Sox playing roster was reduced to 30 men yesterday with the release of Dahlgren and Smith. The list now includes 14 pitchers, three catchers, seven infielders and six outfielders. Eddie Collins, general manager of the Sox, hinted that he might sign one more pitcher before heading for spring training at Sarasota, Fla., but otherwise the roster would remain "as is."

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There—Local sportswriters voted Charles Christian (Chuck) Hornbostel, former Indiana University star, now attending the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the outstanding athlete in the recent Prout Memorial Games, which were held in the Boston Garden Saturday. . . . The writers ignored Glenn V. Cunningham, apparently because of his unfortunate mixup with Joe Mangan in the home stretch of the mile run. . . . Hornbostel's victory in the Prout Games was scored in the 1000-yard run for the Bishop Cheverus Trophy. . . . He was awarded the Marquette Trophy as a result of the poll. . . . Boston's Hyman Colton maintained his leadership in the New England sectional three-cushion billiard championship race yesterday when he defeated Dave Mishel of Brighton, 40 to 34, at the Twentieth Century Club. . . . The defending champion, Edward Everett of Brookline, continues as runnerup in the billiard championship, as the result of a 40-to-29 victory over Irving Tucker of Dedham last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Commercial Amateur Hockey League games at the Boston Arena tomorrow night will bring the following teams together: Herald-Traveler vs. Clarendon H. C.; Shawmut Indians vs. Globe; Jackson-Curtis vs. Owl H. C., and Boston Maroons vs. Spaulding Moss . . . Bob Saltonstall and Channing Frothingham of Shawmut and Russell Smith of Jackson-Curtis are the leaders in the individual scoring race, with Smith, a former B. U. player, leading the trio with 10 goals and 7 assists for 17 points . . . Saltonstall, 1933-34 Harvard captain, is two points behind Smith, and Frothingham follows with 13 points . . . Boston University girls will hold their annual two-day midwinter sports party at Cedar Hill, Waltham, starting tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

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Hub Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Bruins vs. Detroit, 8:30.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Boston University vs. New Hampshire in varsity and freshman games, 8.

Handball—At Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, doubles competition, 6, 7:15 and 8:30.

Coming Events

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, Wednesday, four Commercial League games, 7:15.

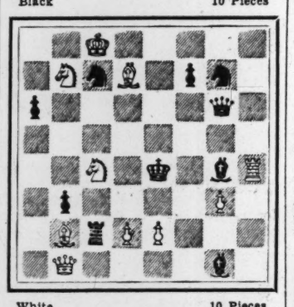
College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Friday, Boston College vs. Northeastern.

N. E. Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Sunday afternoon, Boston Olympics vs. St. Nicholas Club and two N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior Amateur League games.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

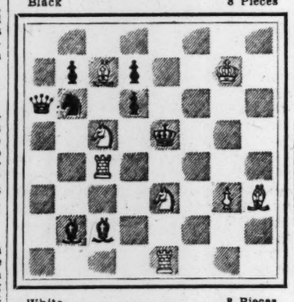
Problem No. 1795
By Harry Boardman
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

This problem appeared 60 years after the problem below, in the Cincinnati Enquirer for Feb. 17, 1935. The composer, then of Atlanta, Ga., had recently returned to composing after a lapse of 40-odd years, with no appreciable loss of skill.

Problem No. 1796
By Harry Boardman
Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

This problem was composed by a 15-year-old Melrose boy. It won first prize in Detroit Free Press, Tourney No. 1, 1935, and initiated a period of composing that made Boardman one of America's most renowned names in the problem world.

Solutions to Problems

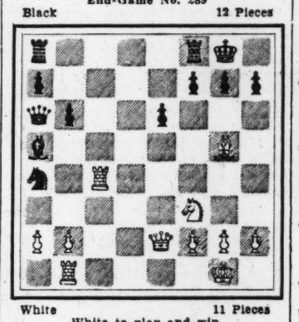
No. 1793. B-B4
No. 1794. 1. R-Kt4 PxR
2. QxP
1. ——— BxKR
2. RxPch
1. ——— RxR
2. Q-K4ch
1. ——— Q-B7
2. Q-B6
1. ——— B-Q
2. R-K4ch

End-Game No. 288. White mates: 1 Kt-Kt7ch, RxKt; 2 PxR, P-B3; 3 QxBch, QxQ; 4 P-Kt8(Q)ch, K-K2; 5 RxQ mate.

End-Game

Here is one of Alekhine's combinations, won from Sterk, Budapest, 1921. A mating threat forces the gain of a winning material advantage.

End-Game No. 289
Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Year Book of the American Chess Federation, Volume 1, 1935 has been out for some weeks now, but lack of space has prevented earlier mention. It contains 60 of the best games played in the tournament at Milwaukee last July, carefully annotated by I. Kashdan of New York, and amply illustrated with diagrams. There are also three half-tones, a detailed account of the tournament, and a list of the officers, and previous champions, of the federation. This well-printed pamphlet is sent to all who become members of the American Chess Federation. It is easily worth the dollar a membership costs, and, in addition, those who become members will be helping along a new and enthusiastic organization devoted to the furthering of chess, especially in municipal playground systems, to say nothing of an annual championship tournament. Those who desire to join are invited to send $1 to Ernest Olfe, secretary-treasurer, 3035 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Weaver Adams has won the second annual Boston championship tournament, with a score of 9½-½. Harold Morton, New England champion, and Harlow Daly, last year's winner, were tied for second with 7½-2½. Adams is a former New England champion. The minor tournament was run in two sections of 10 players each. Section A was won by Joseph A. Fliegal, 8½-½, with Herbert C. Gates second, 7-2. Section B was won by John Alexander and W. T. Gainsboro, tied with 8-1. A one-round playoff among the two leaders of each section was won by Gates, who becomes eligible to play in the championship section next year. Fliegal, Gates and Alexander are high school students.

The January-February issue of the Bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America will contain the first four games of the recent world's championship match, exhaustively annotated by Tartakower and Fiohr. For details, write W. F. James, secretary, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

Here is the last of the Euwe-Alekhine world's championship match games to be published in this column. Alekhine, faced with the necessity of winning either this game or the next to retain his title, played P-K4. With the confidence bred of success, Euwe replied with Alekhine's own defense and was able to hold his lead and draw, though not without a prolonged struggle.

Twenty-ninth Game—Alekhine's Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	27 R-Q6	R-B4
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	28 K-B2	P-QB3
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	29 P-QR4	R-R2
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	30 R-Kt4	P-QKt4
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	31 PxP	PxP
6 B-K2	PxP	32 K-B3	R(R2)-B2
7 P-B5	P-K5	33 R-Kt3	K-B
8 PxKt	PxKt	34 P-Kt4	K-K3
9 BxP	BxB	35 P-B5	PxP
10 QxB	RPxP	36 PxP	P-B3
11 QxKtP	Kt-Q2	37 K-B4	PxPch
12 B-B4	P-K4	38 RxP	RxR
13 BxP	KtxB	39 KxR	R-B4ch
14 PxKt	B-Kt5ch	40 K-K4	K-B3
15 Kt-B3	BxKtch	41 R-R3	R-B8ch
16 PxB	Castles	42 K-Q3	R-KR8
17 Castles	Q-K2	43 R-Kt3	KxP
18 KR-K	Q-B4	44 RxPch	K-K3
19 R-K3	R-R6	45 P-B4	RxPch
20 Q-B3	R-K	46 K-Q4	K-Q3
21 P-KR3	R-R4	47 R-Kt6ch	K-B2
22 R-Q	Q-K2	48 R-KB6	R-R4
23 Q-B6	R-B4	49 K-B3	K-Kt2
24 Q-Q7	P-Kt3	50 K-Kt4	K-B2
25 P-KB4	R-B5	Drawn	
26 QxQ	RxQ		

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Rogers Jumps To Desired Position In Billiard Play

United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
Edward C. Rogers, Glen Cove	4	1	17	36
J. Howard Shoemaker, N. Y.	3	1	19	25
Louis Brookes, Philadelphia	4	2	34	33
Alveine Hardgrove, Detroit	3	2	30	31
Herbert Courtney, New York	2	3	14	42
Henry Hendrie, Chicago	2	4	16	38
Hayden W. Brown, New Haven	0	6	..	38

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Edward C. Rogers of Glen Cove, N. Y., placed himself in a very advantageous position to capture the United States amateur pocket billiards championship yesterday at the Strand Academy, when he defeated Herbert Courtney in the first evening game, 125 to 82 in 17 innings. The winner has now only one game to play, against the champion, J. Howard Shoemaker, tomorrow evening, and if victorious, will take the title from him. Shoemaker, who was idle yesterday, must meet Courtney this evening, and must win both games to retain his honors.

Rogers trailed for the greater part of his match, but by successive runs of 34 and 36 in the eleventh and twelfth innings, took the lead, and ran out the game five innings later. Courtney's best run was 16.

Louis Brookes of Philadelphia climbed into third place, with the chance of a quadruple tie for a playoff, by defeating Henry Hendrie, in the final game, 125 to 115, after 40 innings of play. It was a seesaw battle, with much safety play, and in this Brookes excelled. Hendrie ran 32 and Brookes 18. This finishes both their schedules.

The situation, already complicated, was further scrambled yesterday afternoon when Alveine Hardgrove, whose sensational performances against the leaders on Saturday had brought him into a triple tie with them, was swamped by Hendrie, 125 to 56. Hendrie played the best billiards of his career in the tournament, while Hardgrove was probably under strain. Hendrie improved both his best game and his high run, finishing in 16 innings, and making a run of 38. Hardgrove improved as he went on, his best run being 18 near the finish.

Louis Brookes won the other afternoon game, defeating Hayden W. Brown, in 24 innings, 125 to 57. The winner's best run was 26 to 12 for Brown. This finishes Brown's series, making him the tailender.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Winter Olympics

REPORTS coming out of Europe regarding the showing which the various athletes are making in winter sports events that are deciding some of the European and national championship titles in fancy and speed skating, skiing, bobsleighing and ice hockey indicate that the United States is going to have a real battle on its hands if its representatives are to do as well at Garmisch-Partenkirchen Feb. 6 to 16 as they did in the Olympics of 1932 at Lake Placid, N. Y. It will be recalled that in those games they won the four speed-skating titles and the two bobsleigh titles, which was about 42 per cent of all the events that made up the program. Austria, Norway, Sweden, France, Finland and Canada shared the winning of the eight other events, with Norway taking three of them.

Karl Schafer

Schafer and Henie Due to Repeat

As Karl Schafer of Austria and Sonja Henie of Norway have just defended their European fancy-skating championship titles, it looks very much as if they would be as successful when they compete for the Olympic titles. It is true that Uncle Sam's representatives did not take part in the European competition, and reports also indicate that Miss Henie won by a small margin; but it will certainly be an upset if they do not come through at Garmisch-Partenkirchen next month. Maribel Y. Vinson of the United States has been doing some remarkable work this winter, and if Miss Henie is to be defeated, it looks as if Miss Vinson would be the one to turn the trick. Chances of Robin H. Lee, the United States men's champion, defeating Schafer are far from promising.

Jaffee and Shea Missing

Jack Shea and Irving Jaffee were the heroes of the United States in the 1932 speed-skating events, with the former winning two of the titles and the latter taking the other two. They will evidently be missed this year. In the European championships at Oslo last week end, the best that any of the Americans could do was seventh in the competition. One of the Americans—Allan Potts—did not compete. These races are decided on time performances in Europe, instead of man against man, as is the custom in the United States. This seems to serve as a handicap to the United States speedsters, as they have never been as successful under that style of racing as under their own. If they succeed in bringing home any of the four medals, they will have to show more than they are now showing.

Underwood
Sonja Henie

Skiing, Bobsleighing and Hockey

When it comes to the skiing and bobsleighing, the United States should show up well in the latter; but there is little chance of any victories coming to it in the former. Norway, Finland and Sweden, which monopolized those events in 1932, are expected to take the lion's share again. Uncle Sam has sent over some fine bobsleigh men, and they can be depended upon to give their European rivals all the competition they will ask for. When it comes to hockey, the American team is generally regarded as having the best chance of winning this title that it has ever had. Canada does not appear as strong as usual. The Americans have not been showing up any too well in their practice matches to date; but it must be remembered that the teams they are facing have a number of fine Canadian players in their lineup, and are probably playing better hockey than the United States will be called upon to face in the Olympic Games.

Umpire 'Dolly' Stark Becomes a 'Holdout'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Albert D. "Dolly" Stark, one of the most capable umpires in major-league baseball, made it known yesterday that unless the National League raises his salary for the season of 1936, he will retire. Thus, Stark, who coaches Dartmouth's varsity basketball team during the winter months, has apparently become the first umpire "holdout" in the history of baseball.

According to Stark, he received $9000 for his umpiring services last season, but believes that a "set" salary for arbiters in unfair. He intimated that umpires, as well as baseball players, should be rewarded with an increase in salary should their ability warrant it.

Stark said he would like to be either a team or business manager in the major leagues. He is dissatisfied with the rules and regulations which go with umpiring, forbidding an arbiter from mixing with players and club officials on or off the playing field. The life makes one a outcast he adds.

Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, said yesterday he had advised Stark to give the matter more consideration before retiring. The young prexy expressed belief that the situation would be straightened out satisfactorily. Stark, he said, "is one of our best umpires."

International College Hockey League Formed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Alexis Thompson of Chicago, manager of the Yale hockey team, announced last night formation of an International Intercollegiate Hockey League composed of four teams each from the United States and Canada. The league will begin functioning next year. Thompson said in explaining that this is the "brain child" of Holcomb York, coach at the university.

The four American teams will be Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton and Harvard and those in Canada, McGill, Montreal, Toronto and Queens. Each of the American teams would make a two-game trip to Canada under the proposed schedule with return trips on the part of the Canadians.

Vaughan Dissatisfied

FULLERTON, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP)—Floyd (Arky) Vaughan, slugging Pittsburgh Pirate shortstop, said last night he had sent his 1936 contract back to the Pirates unsigned. Vaughan admitted he was asking for more money.

Should Parents Accept Money from Children?

A pertinent question . . . answered in a lively and logical manner in February Delineator by Merryle Stanley Rukeyser in an article called "Mother, here's my pay." A new slant on an old problem, by one of the country's leading authorities on household finance. So typical of Delineator — which is always authoritative and authentic — alert to tomorrow's needs and answering them today. The February issue — the Thrift Number, by the way — is full of things equally as helpful — see the partial list below — and then get your copy — now at your news-stand.

THRIFT NUMBER

FEATURES
The Mother of Lincoln
New Flowers for Old
Meet Spring Halfway

FASHIONS
Suits enter in advance of spring
Pastels and Crepes for Spring
Children's clothing for school and holidays
Chic craftsmanship

FOODS
12 Thrift menus
The Cookie Jar
The Heel of the Loaf

CHILDREN
"Mother, here's my pay"
The Little House that Laughed

HOMEMAKING
Clinic for Floors and Ceilings
Build it Now

FICTION
Taxi Driver 63
The Wifely Look
Mr. Pinkerton lends a hand II
(and two other stories)

BARGAIN OFFER IN DELINEATOR RECIPE BOOKS
Here are five books of famous Delineator recipes. In honor of the Thrift Number, we offer them to you at 50 cents the set, — a saving of exactly 46 cents over the cost if you obtained them separately. Any or all sent upon receipt of remittance. Use the coupon below.

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☐ *Third Year Book*.....18c New things to make with cheese. Delicious desserts including chocolate rice meringue.
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DELINEATOR

Federal Revenue Of New England Rises $10,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—An increase of nearly $10,000,000 in internal revenue collections from New England during 1935 over the collections for the previous year was reported today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In 1935 the six states paid a total of $178,246,123 into the federal coffers. The previous year, collections totaled $168,402,249. Reductions were registered in New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Total taxes from all internal revenue sources, including agricultural adjustment taxes, were:

Connecticut — 1934, $31,777,824; 1935, $39,438,322.

Maine—1934, $7,329,052; 1935, $6,936,825.

Massachusetts—1934, $107,023,895; 1935, $110,199,029.

New Hampshire—1934, $5,350,445; 1935, $4,984,498.

Rhode Island—1934, $15,373,568; 1935, $14,803,400.

Vermont—1934, $1,547,462; 1935, $1,884,046.

Amounts collected from various sources in 1935 included:

Connecticut—Income taxes, $23,643,402; miscellaneous internal revenue, $14,924,024; agricultural adjustment taxes, $870,896.

Maine—Income tax, $4,127,768; miscellaneous internal revenue, $2,106,576; agricultural adjustment taxes, $702,480.

Massachusetts—Income tax, $51,893,671; miscellaneous internal revenue, $46,202,229; agricultural adjustment taxes, $12,103,128.

New Hampshire—Income tax, $2,610,405; miscellaneous internal revenue, $1,420,535; agricultural adjustment taxes, $593.557.

Rhode Island—Income tax, $8,361,749; miscellaneous internal revenue, $5,580,603; agricultural adjustment taxes, $861,048.

Vermont—Income taxes, $1,022,728; miscellaneous internal revenue, $681,032; agricultural adjustment taxes, $180,285.

Maine May Broaden Tax Requirements For Auto Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 28—The law passed last winter requiring that automobile drivers' permits be issued only to those who have paid their poll taxes for the previous year, has brought out some interesting legal points relating to poll tax payments.

The law provides that every male inhabitant of the state over 21 shall pay an annual poll tax of $3. This would seem to include all inhabitants, but it does not include residents of unorganized places, for the reason that there is no method of assessing a poll tax upon persons residing in such places. However, in cases where schools are provided, such residents are required to pay an annual school tax of three dollars.

Sometimes this school tax is as hard to collect as poll taxes are in organized places and for that reason it is possible that a law will be proposed at the next session of the Legislature to provide that this school tax must be paid as a condition to the granting of an operator's license.

Warning by Curley Hints Open Break With Administration

Governor Curley's doubt regarding President Roosevelt's re-election unless he issues a clarifying statement regarding his New Deal policies has developed the impression that the off-predicted open break between the Governor and the President has finally developed.

Massachusetts' chief executive, however, today amplified slightly the statement he made yesterday before a conference called to consider unemployment problems. In his amplification, the Governor said "every citizen has the privilege of expressing an opinion, and I express my opinions, rightly or wrongly, like every citizen. I have never sold out that right." The famous Curley smile beamed upon the reporters. The same smile greeted questions regarding the reported open break with the President.

Some politicians take the Governor's advice to Mr. Roosevelt as indicating the Governor had inside information that the President is practically ready to make a clarifying statement of the type advised by Mr. Curley. If the statement is issued, the Governor will be in a fine position.

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Special Monthly Rates
George Sanford, Manager
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Hotel Sheraton

He Makes Radio More Human

Lloyd James
Professor of Phonetics at University of London

British Expert in Language Defines Aim in Broadcasting

Just reading manuscripts before the microphone is not broadcasting, in the opinion of the British expert, Lloyd James, who will be in Boston for the next month. Having studied radio broadcasting as an episode in the life of the English language, this professor of phonetics at the University of London has contributed valuable service to the British Broadcasting Company, in the role of official linguistic adviser.

"Many broadcasters think," said Mr. James in an interview, "that if they read their script into the microphone all is well. No matter how interesting a script is, if the announcer is unable to put into living speech, to translate his written language into the actual spoken word of today, with all its vigorous rhythms and wealth of intonation, then he has failed."

Led to Boston Position

Splitting up the languages of African tribes and races is only one of the many jobs entailed by his investigating work. It was through his African study that he received the invitation from the Rockefeller Foundation to come to Boston to assist Walter Lemmon in developing the policy of educational broadcasting of Station WIXAL. Many of the African tongues, said Mr. James, have never been written, and added:

"It is difficult for us to understand such a situation. Our printing presses have been broadcasting the visual word for hundreds of years, and now comes the 'speaking press' to broadcast for the first time in the history of man the spoken word, which will have an enormous influence on the language.

"It is my own hope and belief that it will help to maintain the unity of this great English language, which is the heritage of Great Britain and the United States, and through maintaining that unity we can help to use it as an instrument of universal peace."

Standardization Not Harmful

Standardization of speech is no more harmful, Mr. James implied, than standardization of other commodities, than electric light, standardized coinage, house furnishings. He has no sentimental yearnings to keep rural populations excluded by dialect from their neighbors of other counties or other lands.

"No one," he said, "has ever complained of standardization of the printed word. Commerce and intercourse are facilitated where the means has become standardized. We wear standardized clothes. The young woman of San Francisco dresses the same way as the young woman of Bradford.

"Spinning and other manufacturing methods have become standardized. We must not expect that the spoken word will be able to resist this enormous standardizing influence. There is no harm in it.

Ample Room Left

"We may be sorry for the disappearance of the dialect just as we are for the disappearance of the kilt or some local dish, but there is still plenty of room for variation, plenty of room for individuals to express their personality. And no doubt there will always be good speech and poor speech, educated speech and uneducated speech, careless speech and over-refined speech.

"Our literary language is mainly designed in order to be printed. When we come to the spoken word we find very little that is traditional. Young men and women from our universities and colleges have been given an intensive education in writing English, but very little in translating that written English into actual speech. That is the problem of the broadcaster."

Compensation Law Modifications Are Urged by Dr. Lowell

Because he feels that the state compensation law tax falls more heavily on higher-salaried workers, A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard and chairman of the advisory board of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, today appeared at the legislative committee on labor and industries hearing at the State House to propose a change in the law.

The law states that employees getting $2500 a year shall pay 1½ per cent of their salary into the fund, which is the same per cent as those getting only $1500 a year. The employers pay the other 3 per cent. The maximum benefit, however, to either salaried class of workers is the same, $15 a week. Therefore, Dr. Lowell would make either a larger benefit to the higher salaried workers or a smaller percentage tax.

Judge Emil Fuchs, chairman of the advisory board, said no such changes should be put into effect, however, until the Massachusetts law is approved by the Federal Government. Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston felt that the situation should be handled by the Massachusetts Legislature next year rather than this, since he was hopeful that Congress might remedy the law in this session.

Patrol Prevents Fruit Theft

A grove patrol to protect growers from thievery of fresh fruit from trees is operated in Lake County, Fla.

Tax on Inventories Proposal Heard By Legislative Group

Should Massachusetts drop its tax on machinery and replace it with an inventory tax on Massachusetts corporations?

This question was answered violently in the negative today before the Legislative Committee on Taxation as the proposal was branded as "the worst and most dangerous legacy of the depression." About 200 representatives of the wholesale wool and shoe trades packed the small hearing room and applauded frequently as it was predicted that the imposition of the inventory tax would lead to "an exodus of wholesale and retail business out of the state."

Among the points stressed by John Schanzle, a leather man who recorded 50 corporations unanimously opposed to the tax, and other speakers at the hearing were the following:

1. The Melville Shoe Corporation of Worcester, said to be the largest shoe wholesaler in the country, would move from Massachusetts.

2. "Any added handicap to the wholesaler of shoes doing business in Massachusetts would result in a loss of business to the State, an increase in unemployment and empty warehouses, and would have a bad effect on real estate."

Opposing the opponents was Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the taxation commission, however, who told the wholesalers, "You have been getting away with murder," and added that real estate had been bearing too heavy a burden.

J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on taxation and expenditures, chief witness this morning, favored the abolishment of the machinery tax because it would "give much needed relief" and would "attract new industries to Massachusetts."

Placing a substitute tax on corporation inventories, however, was frowned upon by Mr. Stone because it would "greatly increase the problem of assessors and would increase the tendency to reduce . . . or maintain smaller inventories."

Texas Centennial Stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced that the Texas centennial three-cent postage stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Gonzales, Texas, March 2. The stamp, decorated with portraits of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austen and a picture of "The Alamo," will be placed on general sale at all post offices the next day.

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In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Half the fun in shopping is in being able to wander through a store, just looking and feeling—after all, what is shopping to a woman if she can't feel everything she sees?—until we come across something without which we feel we just can't go on!

Sales Stay Sales

Seriously, though, isn't that the way you feel about it yourself? And don't you feel that the purchases made under these conditions are really the purchases with which you're invariably thoroughly satisfied? In other words, they're sales that remain sold . . . they aren't returned or exchanged. Which is, of course, precisely the kind of business every store owner is looking for.

Exchanges

And despite the fact that any store manager in the land could spend the better part of a day in telling about the hundreds of return and exchanges made yearly, you can't convince us that we women really enjoy making them. We may appreciate the privilege, but we don't exactly go into ecstasies over the actual process.

Landmarks

All of which brings us . . . in a round-about way, we'll admit . . . to the fact that that's one of the main reasons why so many of the Boston stores have such an appeal for us. Take, for instance, Cleophée Robillard's shop at 541 Boylston Street . . . or if you're one of those people, who, like us, simply can't navigate without the aid of a well-known landmark, it's kitty-corner across from the Hotel Brunswick.

Oasis

After the chaotic, mad-rush atmosphere of some shops we've been in Cleophée Robillard's is a decided relief . . . it's so friendly, so peaceful, so suggestive of harmony. And couple these factors with its intriguing display of hats, suits, frocks and coats, and you've everything that makes for the desire to sit right down and sign a check in the shop's favor!

A Keen Outfit

Although they're by no means all as low in price, we found plenty of keen-looking outfits from $6.75 to $16.50 in her Annex Salon. A two-piece gold crepe dress with the new long tab collar accented by a duplicate in white silk bengaline took our eye immediately. Probably because the naïve neckline gives that girlish back-to-boarding-school appearance . . . an appearance not too easily achieved, you'll admit. There are plenty of daytime dresses in the fashionable high colors. But if you're a woman with a yen to do a bit of "swishing" in the evening, we suggest that you acquire the long black taffeta frock we left there just for you . . . on purpose! Topped by cunning little angel-wing sleeves that have a devastating effect, the frock is molded to the waist and hips and then gushes out into fullness in a most unrestrained fashion. We really don't know where you could buy more "swish" for $12.75, which, if we recall correctly, is the price. But in the event that it's a bit more, remember we said absolutely nothing about making up the difference, because it's really a buy at any price!

Molyneux Sac

You'll undoubtedly succumb to the charm of the Molyneux sac we found at the bag counter at Slattery's, because it's big, it's spacious, it's roomy . . . yet it's still a bag and not a monstrosity. It comes in the finest of French antelope, is beautifully lined with heavy satin, and boasts of a large envelope purse inside, which is fortunately anchored by means of a cord, so that whither the bag goest, the purse goes too! In black or brown . . . and the huge gold or silver initialed pin (sold separately) adds the final personal touch, and may be worn on a dress as well. The bag itself is $13.50; the pin $5.

Cruise-Conscious?

If you're cruise-conscious, or are doing a bit of summer shopping before the hot weather sets in, you'll be interested in the new coats and two-piece suits now featured by Jordon Marsh Company. They're fashioned from Cloudrift—a most appropriate name, inasmuch as it's synonymous with its lovely colors as well as its weight—which is the new Stroock Camel Hair, loomed in summer weight. It's a lighter coating for cruise and summer wear and the fact that it's made only from the finest underdown of the camel will give you an idea as to its softness. Plain or fur collared, and you'll love their utterly nonchalant air. For miss or matron.

Glorified Galoshes

If, however, while the other half of the world cruises, it is your lot to trudge along Boylston Street, you might indulge in a pair of Montrealers. We got ours in the Emily Shops at 36 Temple Place, but we call them "glorified galoshes." Which they are, for they're made of fine black or brown velvet, the opening is all dolled up with fur. We've done plenty of sloshing around in ours, so we speak from experience when we say they're waterproof, warm as toast, and even after it's been wet and caked with mud the velvet brushes up like new. They may be had for $2.95, and although you may be an active member of the anti-galosh school, we practically guarantee that you won't mind wearing Montrealers, for with them you can rest assured that you're always putting your best foot forward! J. T.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Library of Congress Musicale: Maier and Pattison	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Flash Gordon sketch	"Hits and Encores": shopping news interspersed with popular recordings and special sale events
5:15	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"The Dansant": NBC dance music and soloists	Carl Moore and his Band	
5:30	Little Orphan Annie: sketch		"Jack Armstrong" sketch	
5:45			"Dick Tracy" sketch	
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs	The Evening Tattler: sketch	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta: songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Musical Turns"	General Johnson's News	News of Youth, 'Scoop Ward'
6:30	News; soloist; sports	Community Federation sketch	"Musicalities": variety	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Truth Barlow": recorded sk.	Musical Moments: variety	Yanke News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge" sketch	Washingt'n Speaks: Sen. Walsh
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk	"Popeye the Sailor" sketch	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch	After Dinner Revue: vocalist	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature League: sketch	Strange as It Seems	Boake Carter, news comment	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: "Muss Up Their Hair," dramatic sketch	Leo Reisman and orchestra; soloists; Phillips Lord	Lucy Monroe, Frizzi Scheff; Frank Munn; concert orch.	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
8:15				Francis J. Cronin, organ
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; sketch; or	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; vocalist	Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra	"Musical Album": recorded concert program
8:45				
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Lou Holtz, comedian	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe; Cass Loma Orch.; soloists	Perley Stevens's Orchestra
9:15				Yankee News Service
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The New Penny; Mark Warnow's Or.	"Jumbo" show: sketches; soloists; Duchin's Orchestra	Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists	Johnny Hamps and his dance orchestra; local
9:45				
10:00	NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; pit orch.	Studio Party at Sigmund Romberg: soloists; orchestra	Over the Heather: songs	"Answer to Al Smith," Sen. Jos. T. Robinson, Arkansas
10:15			Hod Williams's Orchestra	
10:30	WBZA Players group from Springfield studios	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	Dramatizations of the news	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
10:45		Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Spotlight Revue: variety	Lyric Trio: vocal
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks and his dance orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; Morton Downey
11:15		Sport review; recordings	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	
11:30	Harold Stern and his dance orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45		Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: Geography.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Songs of the Harp": Mildred Dilling, harpist; George Rasely, tenor.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Frank Simons's Concert Band: narrator
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Address, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Kansas.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National League of Women Voters: Personnel Day program speakers.
10:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), Music Guild: chamber music concert.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Cut in Small Loan Rates Urged at Banking Hearing

State House Hearings

The ordinary legislative procedure of seeking major changes in a law in hopes that actually desired minor revisions will be adopted instead was changed somewhat today at a hearing before the legislative committee on banks and banking.

Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell and Representative Magorisk L. Walls of Rockland appeared before the committee to favor reduction of the maximum interest charges allowed upon small loans, now set at 3 per cent a month. Both representatives, although eager to obtain much greater reductions, argued for bills only lowering the maximum interest to 2½ per cent, in hopes that the committee, always opposed to such legislation, might report favorably on the measure.

Representative Delmore argued the profit of the loan companies, although reported at 6.39 per cent, approximates 30 per cent. Several other legislators, proceeding on the old theory of asking much and receiving little, argued for reductions to 1½ per cent.

School Bands

School bands, offering their services for nothing at various entertainments, are creating serious competition for professional bands throughout Massachusetts, George Gibbs, representative of organized musicians, told the legislative committee on education.

Musicians have been harder hit by the depression than practically any other class, he said, arguing for legislation to bar school and college bands from entertaining anywhere except at school functions. He did, however, agree to an amendment allowing the school bands to help organized charitable groups and to participate in parades.

Delays Costly

Legislative delays in passing legislation to counteract the Supreme Court decision providing that "guests" in automobile accidents need not prove gross negligence against drivers violating rules of the road is costing Massachusetts motorists more money daily.

This warning was sounded before the legislative committee on judiciary by John W. Downs, legislative agent for insurance interests. Two measures were being heard today to provide relief for motorists forced by the court to pay $6.50 additional "guest" insurance to be fully protected. Yesterday the insurance committee heard similar measures.

The insurance lobbyist recalled that the insurance companies have agreed to return a pro rata share of the $6.50 fee, if and when legislation is passed. If the Legislature delays two months, the insurance companies will retain one sixth of the $6.50, he said.

Budget Hearings

The House and Senate Ways and Means Committees are sharpening their argumentative apparatus today, in preparation for the public hearing on Governor Curley's record setting $69,000,000 budget. The first hearing is scheduled for Feb. 3. Morning and afternoon sessions are planned daily until Feb. 14.

Longer Week Ends

Longer week ends came in for considerable favoring argument today before the legislative committee on legal affairs, which was considering legislation to force observance of Patriot's Day, Memorial Day, Columbus Day and Armistice Day on Mondays instead of the traditional fixed dates.

Representative Timothy J. McDonough of Boston said citizens would better appreciate the significance of the holidays, if they were celebrated on Mondays, providing for long week-end vacations.

Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, however, feared the measure would detract from the historical significance of the holidays.

Land for Indians

Not often are members of legislative committees sorry when few or no persons appear to speak on proposed measures. But disappointment was written all over the faces of members of the legislative committee on counties when no one appeared to speak on a measure to hand 100 acres of Bristol County land back to the Indians.

The petitioner was Josephus Perry, a Bristol County resident. Not even he arrived to back his measure. The bill provides for a 100-acre reservation for descendants of the Pocasset branch of the Wampanoag tribe, which formerly owned the territory occupied by Fall River, Freetown and Westport. The committee members had hoped that some explanation would be given for the unusual bill.

Story of Church Activity in 'Thirties Read in Pewter-Maker's Account Book

Light was thrown on the development of pewter ware from account books of William Calder of Providence, at the annual meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club, held recently at the Old State House.

Calder began business in 1817. The records at hand, lent by Mrs. Charles A. Calder, cover his operations from 1826 to 1838. Of note to collectors are certain entries setting rather definitely the time that pewter came to be supplanted by another but similar ware. In 1826, Calder lists 24 single pieces of britannia metal, out of a total of 1876 pieces of hollow and flatware, and 43½ dozen spoons. Within four years the harder metal, britannia, became so popular that he made it almost exclusively.

From 1830 to 1838 he fashioned many church pieces—flagons, cups, bowls, fonts and plates. In fact, so many such pieces are added that Prof. Percy E. Raymond, president of the club, links his activity with the establishment of religious societies in the region that was then the Far West.

Of more than passing interest are Calder's prices. Charges for about 65 items are listed in the records, a few of which serve for comparison with today's values. Figures give price per dozen.

12" plates	$10.00
10" plates	9.00
8" plates	5.00
flagons	30.00
fonts	18.00
church cups	9.00
handled cups	2.25
best tumblers	1.75
No. 2 tumblers	1.25

Although these prices seemed at first low to club members, they remembered that economists have estimated that 100 years ago $1 would buy 5½ times as much as it will now, and adjusted the scale accordingly.

Yale Daily News Marks Its 58th Anniversary

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Yale Daily News, which describes itself as "the oldest college daily," observed its fifty-eighth anniversary today.

The undergraduate publication recalled that it was subjected to severe criticism at the outset, "all of which Editor Herbert W. Bowen '78 answered in his columns, 'open to free discussion on all subjects consistent with decorum and morality.'" The News, the publication added, "survived and finds itself today, as Editor Bowen proudly put it after its first week's life, 'still alive and kicking.'"

Rosy Farm Outlook Painted for Vermont By State Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISVILLE, Vt., Jan. 27—Farm leaders of Vermont were told today to expect favorable business for 1936 by Dr. Harry R. Varney, Vermont Extension Service economist.

Dr. Varney, addressing a conference of county Extension Service agents from seven northern Vermont counties, based his predictions on the increase of industrial activity and construction in Vermont, accompanied by lower costs of farming—declines in feed, seed and fertilizer prices.

Summarizing each segment of Vermont's farm productivity, Dr. Varney told the agriculturists to expect: slightly increased milk consumption in New York and Boston; high prices for poultry in the first six months of 1936; increased egg production, but no higher prices; no increase in apple production due to increased competition in foreign markets; lower potato production because of high crops yields of the past two years: and a not-too-promsiing" outlook for maple products, because of a carry-over from last spring's flooded markets.

Rotch Puts Blame On Cities for Lag In WPA Payrolls

Answering charges that 15,000 men might be added to WPA pay rolls were the full resources of approved plans utilized, Administrator Arthur G. Rotch today said the number was actually nearer 10,000. He added that the fault lay with certain cities and towns not accepting their full allotments. Specifically, he mentioned Boston, Worcester and Fall River.

The administrator recalled that when the WPA program was outlined many cities and towns were reticent in submitting requests for projects. This was largely due to the fact that the local communities were expected to supply materials and tools for projects, the Federal Government paying wages.

To pick matters up in Boston, Mr. Rotch said today he would like to renovate the Army Base. It would cost $732,600, give work to various classes of labor and serve a useful purpose. President Roosevelt, he said, has approved the idea, but not the Comptroller General.

Connecticut Puts Back Half of Pay Reduction in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28—Better times have come around the corner for the 7355 employees of the State of Connecticut. Effective with this month's pay, there has been restored to them half of the salary cut, ranging from 8 to 16 per cent, that they took when the State's pocketbook was pinched in 1933.

The restoration, voted by the Board of Finance and Control, will cost the State almost $700,000 a year and bring the total pay roll nearly to $11,000,000. The board expects that increased tax returns, notably from liquor and cigarettes, will provide the additional money.

The morale of the State's employees had been lowered as salaries continued at the depression level and the cost of living rose. Some were leaving for better jobs in industry or commerce. Some in the lower brackets could not make a living for their families. A minor scandal some months ago was the revelation that the city of Middleton was forced to give relief to families of some state employees working as servants in the state hospital there.

"We couldn't carry on the present services of the State without at least a partial restoration," Governor Wilbur L. Cross said in announcing the board's decision.

The State's pocketbood is still lean compared to the boom days before 1933. Tax revenue kept on for a few years after the panic began, then slumped. It lags similarly behind the pickup in general business conditions now. A deficit of $13,000,000, accumulated over the past few years, has still to be reckoned with.

Commissioner of Finance and Control Edward F. Hall said the annual deficits, however, are decreasing.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Rails, Utilities and Equipments Lead Generally Firm Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Still Pushing Forward To Higher Levels

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—After a shut-down of an hour in observance of King George's funeral, the stock market today continued to reach for higher levels.

Bullish forces received considerable encouragement from an upturn in the rails and farm implements. A number of specialties and utilities also exhibited strength. Low-priced shares were in demand. A number of new tops for the past year or longer were registered.

Point Advances Numerous

Advances of fractions to a point or more were recorded by Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, United Corp., Consolidated Gas, General Motors, Chrysler, Sparks Withington, General Cable, Warner Brothers and Continental Motors.

Case, Deere and International Harvester were up 2 to 3 or more points. The metals eased and steels were about even.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Carrier stocks reflected reports of 44 roads for December showing an increase in net operating income of 26 per cent over the same 1935 period.

Notwithstanding Secretary Morgenthau's spiking of rumors concerning the Government's intentions toward gold and silver, some in the financial district were still inclined to see inflation in the distance.

Satisfaction was evident, however, in banking quarters with the Treasury's announcement that money with which to pay the soldiers' bonus would be obtained in an orthodox manner.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Treasury Bonds Rally

Although U. S. Treasury bonds staged a rally today following Monday's sinking spell, corporate obligations were mostly mixed in rather quiet trading.

Some rail issues were in demand, but the buying, as in many recent sessions, was confined to the medium and low priced obligations. Missouri Pacific 5s were up a full point at one time. Fractions were picked up by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

That a good many investors were probably withholding judgment on the bond market was indicated by the number of prominent issues which moved along on an even keel on limited volume.

The steadiness of such high-priced obligations as American Telephone 5s, Atchison 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tubs 5s was taken in investment circles to mean the financial community had been reassured to some extent by the statement late yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau that the Treasury would obtain the additional $2,000,000,000 for payment of the bonus by "orthodox" means.

Foreign loans were quiet, with gains and losses about evenly divided. British funds were steady, while there was some demand for Italian 7s.

Late Dips Today Carry Wheat Down Full Cent

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Late dips today that carried wheat down a full cent resulted largely from liquidating sales on the part of recent eastern buyers.

A consequence was narrowing of the Chicago-Winnipeg spread to around 13 cents, compared with 14 cents yesterday. Domestic flour business was reported as persistently disappointing.

Wheat closed weak, ⅜ to 1 cent under yesterday's finish, May $1.00⅞-1.01, corn ¼-½ down, May 60¼-¾; oats ⅛-¼ off, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 17 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Berlin: After an irregular opening, prices on the Boerse declined today owing to selling by customers. The market closed sustained.

Paris and London closed because of King George's funeral.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.01⅜	1.01⅞	1.00⅞	1.00⅝	—.01
July	.89½	.89⅝	.89	.89⅛	—
September	.88⅛	.88¼	.87¾	.87⅝	—
	Corn				
May	.60½	.60⅝	.60⅛	.60⅛	—
July	.60¾	.60¾	.60⅜	.60⅜	—
September	.60⅝	.60¾	.60⅜	.60¼	—
	Oats				
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28½	.28⅝	—
July	.28	.28	.28	.28	—
September	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27⅜	.27½	—
	Rye				
May	.55¾	.57⅜	.56¾	.57¼	—
July	.55¾	.55⅞	.55⅝	.55⅝	—
September	.55½	.55⅝	.55⅜	.55½	—

Boston Stocks

Jan. 28, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
..	Atlas Corp	14½	14½	14½	14¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	31½	31	31	30
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	..
..	First Nat Stores	46⅜	46¼	46¼	46⅜
..	Gilchrist Co.	55	55	55	51½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124	123¾	123¾	124
..	Nor Butte	50c	45c	45c	46c
7.00	Old Colony R R	63½	63½	63½	63
.25	Old Dominion	64c	64c	64c	65c
.40	Shawmut Assn	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4.00	Torrington	95	95	95	94½
..	Utd Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
..	Utah M & T	80c	78c	76c	80c
4.50a	United Shoe M	88	87½	87¾	88½
..	Warren Bros	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾

a—partly extra.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Jewel Tea	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Resumed				
Weston Elec Instr	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Regular				
Manhattan Shirt	15c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Sherwin Wms	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 15
Worcester Salt Co pf	6%			
	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Minn Honywl Reg	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
do extra	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Mitchell (JS) &Co	$1	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Wellgtn Fd (Phil)	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Westn El Instl A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.28	Last Jan.27
70	68½	2½	Acme Steel	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½
12¼	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¼	11⅝	12	12
100⅛	100⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
35¼	33⅞	3	Adams Millis	34½	34¼	34½	34½
21⅛	13½	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8⅛	7⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	8¼	8	7⅞	8
194	168½	.30f	Air Reduction	189½	188	189	187½
3½	2	..	Airway Elec App	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
17⅜	15½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	16½	16¾	15⅞	16⅛
32½	29	..	Alleghany Pr Pf (h)	31¼	30	30	..
3½	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	¾	3⅛	3⅛	..
21¼	12¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	21⅜	20½	20⅞	21⅛
19⅜	12½	..	Alleghany pf xw(h)	19½	18¾	18¾	18
19⅜	12¼	—	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	19	18	19	18¾
37	30½	..	Alleghany Steel	36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26½	25¾	26¼	25⅝
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	165¼	164½	164½	165
7¾	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
39¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	40⅜	38⅝	40¼	38¾
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23	22¾	23	22⅜
72¼	70	5	Allied Stores Pf	70⅝	70	70	70¼
5¼	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
44⅞	37⅛	2	Amal Leather pf	47	44¾	46½	44½
87	75	2	Amerada	84	83½	84	84
57¾	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	57½	56	56	56⅞
47¾	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	47½	46½	47	47¼
19¼	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	18½	17¾	17¾	17⅝
94	89½	6	Am Cry Sug 1st pf	92½	91	91	91
50½	42½	1f	Am Brake S&F	47½	46	47½	47½
134½	125⅞	4f	Am Can	48	47½	47½	48⅛
35½	32⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	126½	125½	125½	126¼
66¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	33¾	33	33	33¾
40	31	..	Am Chain	64½	64¼	64¼	64½
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	39½	39	39½	39⅝
30⅝	27¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝
2⅝	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29¼
13	9¾	..	Am European	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9	7	..	Am & For Pow	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	8¾
36¾	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	40¼	39	39½	39½
16⅞	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	37¼	35½	36	35½
13¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	17⅞	16	16½	16
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	13½	13¼	13¼	..
46	38½	..	Am Hide & L pf	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	44	43¼	43¼	44
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
20	19¼	2	Am Ice pf	41⅛	4	4	4⅛
12⅜	10⅝	..	Am International	21	21	21	..
28⅜	25½	..	Am Locomotive	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅜
81⅞	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28
12⅛	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	82¾	82¾	82¾	81⅞
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
29⅞	27	.4f	Am Metal 6%	34	33¾	33¾	34
10½	8⅝	.80	Am Mach & Fy	130	130	130	131
45⅞	37½	1¼	Am Power & Lt	27⅜	27	27⅜	27
54⅞	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	10⅜	10	10⅛	10
27⅜	23⅝	..	Am P&L 6% pf	46	45	45	44¾
32⅞	29⅝	1.20	Am Radiator	55⅛	54	54	54½
91½	73⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	26	24½	24⅞	26
64¼	50¾	.40b	Am Safety Razor	31½	31	31	30⅞
145	142¾	7	Am Smelt & Ref	91	91	91	94
108¾	104	6	Am Smelt & R pf	64	62⅞	64	64
73½	69⅞	3f	Am Sm&R 6% pf	142½	142½	142½	..
100	96½	5	Am Snuff	104¾	104½	104½	105
102½	98½	..	Am Tobacco	73¾	72	72½	73½
26½	23¾	..	Am Tobacco B	100	99⅝	99⅞	99¾
110¼	107¾	2	Am Steel Fdries	102¼	101¾	102	102½
35½	32⅞	2f	Am Steel F pf	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅞
58½	52	2f	Am Stores	111½	111½	111½	110
141	129	7	Am Sugar Ref	35½	35¼	35	35
162½	155¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	57	56½	57	56¾
35	30	..	Am Tel & Tel	141	141	141	140½
25½	23⅝	1	Am Typ F pf (h)	162⅝	161	161	160¾
24¼	21¼	1	Am Sum Tob	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
100	92¾	6	Am Wat W & E	33½	33	33	33¼
11⅜	9⅛	..	Am Wat1pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	25½
69¾	62⅛	..	Am Woolen	23¼	22¾	22	22⅞
17⅜	11⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	98	98	98	99
10	7⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6⅜	4⅝	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	67¼	66¼	66¼	66¾
31	28	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
39	35	..	Anaconda Cop	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6
20½	15½	.60	Anaconda Wire	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	30½
109½	104¼	6½	Anchor Cap	40	39	39¼	39
5⅜	3½	..	Anchor Cap pf	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
50	43	1f	A P W Paper	109	109	109	109½
115½	105¼	7	Archer Daniels	5	5	5	5¼
73⅜	63¾	..	Armour Del pf	47¼	46¾	46¾	47¼
82½	66¼	..	Armour Ill	108¾	108½	108½	109
117	115	1½f	Armour Ill pr pf	84	82	82¼	82
8⅜	7½	.50	Armour Ill pf	125	125	125	..
52½	47⅝	1f	Arnold Constable	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
15½	14	..	Armstrong Cork	52¼	51¾	51¾	52
72¼	59	2e	Asso Dry Goods	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
100	90¾	5	Atchison T&SF	72⅞	70⅝	72½	70½
32¾	29	..	Atchison pf	99½	99½	99⅝	99½
31⅜	27⅛	1	Atl Coast Line	31½	30⅝	30⅝	30½
115	112	6	Atl Refining	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
27	18¼	..	Atlas Powder	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	114
46⅜	40⅞	..	Atlas Tack	26⅞	26½	26¾	26¾
10½	8⅛	..	Auburn Auto	42	41½	41½	41⅝
5¾	4⅜	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
			Aviation Corp Del	6½	5¾	6	5⅝

—B—

5½	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
42¼	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	38⅝	38	38	38½
18⅞	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18	17½	17⅝	17⅝
25½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24	24	24	24¼
17¾	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17¼	16½	17¼	17
88	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87½	87½	87½	88
70	63¼	1	Bayuk Cig	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	64½
17⅞	14⅜	.60f	Barnsdall A	17¾	16¾	17¼	17⅛
20½	18	.50e	Batleries Cream	19	18¾	18¾	19
89½	89	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	90½	90	90	..
24¾	13⅜	1	Belding Hem	13⅜	13¾	13⅞	14
23½	21⅜	.25e	Bendix Aviation	24⅝	23¾	24	24¼
54⅜	49⅜	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
132½	120¼	13½g	Bethlehem Steel	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	52¼
27	23	1b	Bigelow Sanford	129¾	128½	128½	130
17½	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	29⅜	27	29⅜	27
26⅜	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
55¼	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	26¼	25½	25¼	25¾
96	94	4f	Bon Ami A	55⅝	55	55	54¼
45	39⅜	2f	Bon Ami B	94½	94½	94½	94¾
27¾	25⅝	1.60	Borden	41¾	41	41¾	41
70¾	64	2	Borg Warner	27⅜	26⅞	26¾	26¼
10¾	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	69¼	68¾	69	69
3½	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	11	10⅜	11	10½
54⅜	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	23¼	21⅞	23¼	23¼
17¾	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	54½	53½	53½	54
43½	41	2f	Bristol Myers	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17¼
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man Tr	45	45	45	43½
99¾	98¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	44	43½	43½	..
6	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	99¼	99¼	99¼	98¾
36	33½	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	51½	51½	51½	53¼
56⅜	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	35½	35	35	35⅞
64	64	3	Brown Shoe	55¼	53⅞	55¼	54⅜
10⅝	9¼	..	Brunswick Balke	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
12½	8⅞	..	Buckrus Erie	9½	9½	9½	9¾
19½	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3	2½	..	Budd Mfg rts	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
26⅜	22¾	..	Bullard	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
25⅞	13⅝	..	Bulova Watch	25⅞	25½	25½	25¾
9½	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
28½	25⅝	.60f	Burroughs Add	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
5⅜	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	28⅜	28	28	28
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
21⅜	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
4½	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	21⅞	21	21	20½
2¼	1	..	Butterick (h)	4½	4	4	4⅝
23¼	19⅞	..	Byers	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅝
74	64	..	Byers pf	22½	21½	21½	21¾

—C—

37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	34½	34¾	35¼
1¼	..	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1
7⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅝
33⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	31¾	31½	31⅜	31¼
16½	14½	1	Canada Dry	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
12½	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
42¼	41	2	Cannon Mills	42	42	42	..
16¼	13	..	Capital Admin	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
48⅛	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48	48	48	48
1½	1	.20	Carirers & Gen Cp	8⅛	8⅜	8½	8¼
106⅛	92½	..	Case Thresh	110	105½	109¾	106¼
122½	116	4	Case Thresh pf	125	125	125	122½
60⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	62⅛	59¾	62	60
32¼	28⅜	..	Celanese Corp	26⅞	26½	26¾	26¾
28	19¼	1½	Celotex Co n	28⅜	27⅞	28⅞	29¼
52½	47	..	Central Aguirre	27¼	27½	27¾	27⅝
55¾	47¾	4	Central RR of NJ	27¼	27¼	27⅞	27¾
16¾	13⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	50½	50	50½	49
89½	82	..	Certain-Teed	54	52	53⅜	54¼
84½	83	..	Certain-Teed pf	15½	15	15½	15⅜
67¼	59	3	Checker Cab Mfg	84½	83	84½	83
56⅜	51	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	40	39⅜	39⅝	..
3	1⅜	..	Ches & Ohio	66¼	65½	66¼	65½
2¼	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	57⅛	56¼	57⅛	56⅜
2¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
6⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
9	9	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
31⅜	28¼	1f	Chi & L pf (h)	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅞
2½	1¾	..	Chi Mail Order	8	8	8	8
31⅝	28¼	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28½
2¼	1	..	Chi Mil & StP2pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
4¾	3½	..	Chi & N'west (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4½
10⅛	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf(h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
16⅜	..	..	Chi Pneu Tool	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
2¾	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3¾	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6% p f(h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
30¼	28½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	7¾	7	7	7⅝
107⅜	1	0⅝	Chickasha Cot O	23	23	23	23½
12⅞	..	12½	Childs Company	29	29	29	29
25⅞	.25e	25¼	Chile Copper	10¼	10	10	10½
92½	85½	3	Chrysler	31	30½	31	29½
16⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	88½	86⅞	87	87⅜
83½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
7	4¾	..	City Stores	81⅜	81	81	81½
26⅝	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	65⅜	63¾	63¾	63⅝
45⅝	41¼	1f	Cleve Cr Br Co	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
59¾	53	1	Cluett Peabody	42⅜	42½	42½	42¾
91	87¼	2	Coca-Cola	58¾	57	58¾	57
20½	18⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	88¼	87¾	87¾	88½
47¾	45¼	.50e	Collins & Aikman	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
15	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	47⅛	47	47	47½
8¼	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	12⅜	12¼	12¾	12¾
26¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So Ipf	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
7	3⅝	.20e	Columbia Gas	25	24⅛	24½	23½
45½	31	1f	Columbia G pf A	15⅝	15	15⅝	15⅝
107	94	4f	Columbia Pic vtc	97	97	97	97
51⅛	48	2¾	Columbian vtc N	44¾	44	44	44
49	44	2½	Columbia P pf	106⅛	106½	106½	106¾
61⅛	55	3f	Comm Credit	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
99¾	97	4¼	Comm Inv Tr	48½	47¾	48¼	48⅛
22⅞	20¾	.60	Comm I Tr 6½%	62¼	61¼	61¼	61½
4½	2⅞	..	Comm Solvents	99¾	99¼	99⅝	99½
74	69	3	Commwlth & So	21½	20¾	20⅞	21⅜
46¾	41¾	1.80	Congoleum Nairn	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
20	17¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	73	71	71⅞	70¾
33½	30	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	42½
6½	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	19	18½	18¾	19
19½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	30	30	30	30¼
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	6⅛	6	6	6
34	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18½
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	24½	23	23¾	23¾
5¾	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	106	106	106	106
13⅞	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
10¼	6⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼
1⅝	..	..	Consol Textile (h)	..	8¾	8¾	8¾
23½	20	..	Containers n	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	73¼	73	73	73¼
21⅞	18	..	Cont Baking pf	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
20	18	1.05e	Cont Can	79¾	78½	78½	80
44½	41½	1.20f	Cont Diamond Fibre	2¼	2	2	2⅛
2	2¼	..	Cont Insurance	19	18½	18½	18½
38	33¾	1	Cont Motors	43¾	43½	43½	44
78	67	7	Cont Oil	3½	3⅛	3	3¼
69	65	3	Cons Cig pf	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	38⅜
73⅜	68¾	3	Corn Exchange	77½	77½	77½	76
8	6	..	Corn Products	65½	65¼	65¼	65⅝
37⅞	37	2	Coty	72¾	71½	71½	72½
18¾	17½	.25e	Cream of Wheat	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
			Crosley Radio	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
				17¾	17¾	17¾	..

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.28	Last Jan.27
54⅛	42⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	51½	50½	50½	51¾
9½	7⅜	..	Crown Zeller vtc	10½	9½	10	9⅝
38⅜	35	..	Crucible Steel	36	36	36	36½
2⅛	1½	..	Cuba Co	3¼	2	2	2⅛
8¼	6⅛	..	Cuba Ry pf	14	14	14	14
86½	63½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7½
44½	40½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	83¾	82½	83¾	82½
23½	20⅝	..	Cudahy Packing	42	41¾	41¾	41½
102¼	101	7	Curtis Publishing	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21⅜
4¾	4	..	Curtis Pub pf	102	101¾	101¾	102
14-	10½	..	Curtis-Wright	4¾	4½	4½	..
90	65	7	Curtis-Wright A	14⅜	14	14	14
70½	6	8	Cushman 7%	6	6	..	..
48	43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer				

—D—

66	52	..	Deere & Co	35	35	35	..
29¾	27	1.40m	Deere& Co pf	19¾	19	19¾	19⅜
25½	22⅜	.50f	Deisel W G Co	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
40¼	36⅜	..	Del & Hudson	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36
17⅝	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	13⅜	12⅞	13	12½
7⅝	4⅝	..	Denver R G pf(h)	105¼	105	105	105¼
135	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	140⅝	140½	140½	141
139	139	1.50	Devoe & Ray A	5¼	5	5	5¼
48¾	48	..	Distillers Co Seag	157	155¾	156	156¼
39	37¼	1½f	Diamond Match	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	33

Business and Industry • # Nippon's Foreign Trade Tops 5,000,000,000 Yen, New Record • Commerce and Finance

Prospect of Taxes On Cotton Cloths Delays Purchasing

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 28—The prospect of further excise taxes on cotton goods, perhaps on a retroactive basis, to take the place of the now invalid cotton processing taxes, loomed up in threatening fashion to flatten out again reviving buying interest in cotton gray goods markets. The result was another week of very quiet business, and sales totals were very modest.

The struggle to reach a mutually satisfactory basis of agreement in regard to the much discussed refunds of process tax money held in escrow had been occupying most of the attention of many large buyers of cotton gray goods. And the insistence of the mills upon holding up all tax refund settlements with their customers until there is further certainty on the question of whether these refunds could be kept and passed on to their customers by the cotton mills, or whether they must be turned back to the Government in new excise taxes.

Buyers had about come to the conclusion that their merchandising plans for the season immediately ahead would have to be based on the supposition that refunds of money in escrow will not be available for some time to come, and distribution prices would have to be governed accordingly. Most of the mills had revised their quotations to a new basis which gave practically full effect to the lifting of the processing tax burden.

The confusion incident to the double controversy of tax refunds, seems to have killed all sizable trading for the time being. Some are even beginning to doubt that trading will get under way soon enough to avoid missing a season.

Possibly as a result of this attitude, the market showed some signs of price weakness. Concessions of a sixteenth or an eighth were often readily obtainable.

Sheetings were definitely weaker. Bag manufacturers failed to put in an appearance, and the trading was very light in volume.

Print cloths were somewhat steadier, but some numbers sold at slight concessions.

Carded broadcloths were moved in moderate volume at unchanged prices.

The fine goods section was also affected in some degree by the cessation of trading the latter part of last week, but this was not before a very considerable volume of business had been placed.

Combed broadcloths were being sold in some cases and prices still clung around 11 to 11¼ cents for 128x68s or for 136x60s.

Toward the close of the week, many of the better known mills and selling houses decided to withdraw entirly from the market until it had become firmly established on some basis.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Loss 80 P. C. Less Than 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The annual report of the New York Stock Exchange and its affiliated companies shows a loss of $209,325 compared with a loss of $1,060,890 in the preceding year.

Total income amounted to $7,049,183 against $6,965,469 in 1934 and expenses amounted to $7,258,509, compared with $8,026,359 a year previously.

What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?

DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks and the prices at which they are recommended are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

1935 Farm Income Rises $545,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

CASH income of farmers from the sale of farm products in 1935 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $6,932,000,000, compared with $6,387,000,000 in 1934.

Income last December was figured at $598,000,000, compared to $660,000,000 the previous month and $473,000,000 in December, 1934.

AAA benefit payments in December were $47,000,000, compared to $56,000,000 in November and $53,000,000 in December, 1934.

Total of 323,000 Persons Added To December Pay Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Evidence that business is moving ahead with continued gains is contained in the monthly employment report of the Department of Labor for December.

A total of 323,000 persons were put to work in December and pay rolls were increased by $13,300,000, the report reveals. The chief gains were made in the retail trade field while declines in manufacturing and construction were smaller than is usual at this season of the year.

Employment in department, variety, and general merchandise stores and in mail order houses even surpassed that of 1929.

Factory employment during December decreased by 0.4 per cent, but was 8.3 per cent above the index for the corresponding month in 1934. The preliminary December pay roll index is 21.2 per cent above December, 1934. The decrease in factory employment was expected to be larger in view of the change in dates for new automobile models. The peak of employment in this industry now comes in the fall instead of midwinter. In 11 of the last 16 years factory employment in December dropped off more than it did last month.

Translating her report into "concrete numbers," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said: "There were 545,000 more wage earners on factory pay rolls in December, 1935, than in December, 1934, while weekly wage disbursements were $27,260,000 larger.

South Wales Weighs New Law to Prevent Business Dishonesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A companies bill, designed to protect the general public from business dishonesty, and to provide a complete, modernized code for the formation, management, control and winding-up of companies, has been introduced in the New South Wales Parliament. The decision to amend the old law, which has become out of date, was hastened by recommendations of a Royal Commissioner who inquired into the McArthur trust companies of New Zealand and Australia, and reported adversely on their operations.

The bill, which contains 380 clauses and 13 schedules, is designed to surround all stages of a company's work with safeguards for the investing public, and to make victimization by nefarious practices as difficult as possible.

It imposes strict limitations on the hawking of shares and bonds. It contains detailed provisions about the contents and the issue of a prospectus, the allotment of shares, the payment of commissions and discounts, and share capital.

Facilities are provided for the removal of directors who do such things as if done by private persons, would be dishonest, and the Equity Court is empowered to review any unjust payments by directors to themselves before a winding-up.

One of the provisions is that all money received before allotment of shares must be placed in trust, and its use is prohibited until shares are allotted.

Change in Rules For Making Corn Loans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announces a change in the conditions for making corn loans which officials said will have the effect of a reduction.

The corporation announced that beginning today loans on the 1935 crop "for the time being" would be made at 45 per cent a bushel on the basis of a volume measurement of three cubic feet per bushel without allowance for shrinkage.

Formerly a 45-cent loan had been made on a 2 cubic foot per bushel basis, with an allowance of 5 per cent of the volume for shrinkage.

The chance was estimated unofficially to reduce the loan figure about 15 per cent.

Maryland Casualty Profits First in Seven Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—The Maryland Casualty Company earned an underwriting profit in 1935 for the first time since 1928, according to the annual report submitted by Silliman Evans, president. The company's underwriting profit amounted to $195,852. This profit compares with an operating loss in 1934 of $10,140,331, which included extraordinary adjustments of $8,440,803.

"The company is now operating through 22 branch offices and 86 direct-reporting general agents, with more than 10,000 local agents. During the past year the company opened an office at Minneapolis, serving central and southern Minnesota.

Kentucky Cache To House U. S. Billions of Gold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The United States now has in its vaults an enormous treasure of more than $10,000,000,000 worth of monetary gold, the most valuable gold store ever held by the American Government, and possibly by any government, says a report from the National Geographic Society.

The tremendous treasure, greater than the fabled wealth of any ancient monarch, shah or tsar, would, if made into a cube, be 26 feet high, wide and deep.

Gold Well Guarded

"This vast golden wealth is being guarded with extraordinary care. Near Fort Knox, Kentucky, 600 miles inland from the Atlantic coast, a huge new steel and stone storage 'fortress' is being built to house much of the Government's gold supply. It will be guarded not only by the latest type of burglar-proof vaults but by the army's most modern mechanized cavalry units stationed at the fort. Another large supply of gold has been moved from San Francisco to Denver, 1300 miles inland. Though the possibility of invasion is remote, the Government is not risking its gold too near either sea coast," the report says.

In the first 11 months of 1935, the world produced 26,700,000 ounces of gold. The present stock of the United States is about 288,000,000 ounces. In 1934 the entire world produced 27,300,000 ounces.

"South Africa," the survey continues, "mining 9,900,000 ounces up to Dec. 1, was far in the lead in 1935. Soviet Russia, which has jumped to the fore only recently in gold production, was second with 3,900,000 ounces. Third was the United States with 3,300,000 ounces, and Canada came fourth with 3,000,000.

"No one knows just how much gold there is in the world today," according to the report. "The world's monetary stock of gold—gold coins and gold reserves held by governments as backing for currency—totals 633,400,000 ounces, and America's present holdings are nearly half of this. But there is nearly as much more gold scattered throughout the world in the form of jewelry, ornaments, fillings for teeth, church mosque, and temple ornaments, gold leaf signs, and in private hoards.

India Greatest Hoarder

"Greatest of the gold hoarding countries is India, where native princes and rulers have stored vast sums, adding to them through the centuries.

"When Columbus sailed for America, all the gold in Europe was worth less than many modern private fortunes. Since 1492, when his voyage opened the way to the rich gold supplies of the New World, gold production has totaled $1,189,400,000 ounces. But of this amount, all but 217,000,000 ounces has been mined since 1860. Nearly 1,000,000,000 ounces have been added to the world's gold store in the last 75 years, as rich new 'strikes' and improved mining and refining methods have enormously speeded up production," the survey concluded.

Machinery Sales In January Higher In All Territories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Machinery and machine tool distributors in the industrial centers of the United States report almost without exception an upward trend in sales during January, according to the American Machinist.

"Salesmen," says the report, "are finding customers more ready to consider cost reducing machinery replacements and old inquiries are coming to life. A small increase in lathe prices is announced for Feb. 1. Inability to find qualified men for certain jobs is stimulating interest in trade training.

"Business continues to show improvement in the New England territory," the report continues. "Salesmen say that customers are evincing considerable optimism. New York business slowed down somewhat during the first half of January but has improved strongly during the last part of the month to make the total quite a satisfactory one.

"Philadelphia reports a continuation of the upswing in sales. There is a steady placing of orders for units of medium size. Interest of executives in modernization is encouraging Pittsburgh distributors to look for a very profitable year. Immediate sales are not large in volume but continue to exhibit pleasing regularity."

Japan Sets New Records In Trade and Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's advance in commerce and industry proceeded steadily throughout the year, 1935, and several new records were established in trade and production. For the first time in history the value of the total foreign trade of the Japanese Empire exceeded the 5,000,000,000 yen mark. Figures up to Dec. 25 reveal exports amounting to 2,547,625,000 yen and imports of 2,566,762,000 yen. Almost an even balance of trade was achieved, the excess of imports amounting to only 19,137,000 yen, a reduction of 103,932,000 yen by comparison with the corresponding figure in 1934. (The yen is worth a little less than 29 American cents.)

Japan led the world in rayon production during 1935 with an output of 224,042,000 pounds, as against America's 210,000,000 pounds. By exporting 2,711,265,000 square meters of cotton cloth at a value of 491,458,000 yen Japan set an all-time record, both in volume and in value. While Japan's main exports are cotton and silk goods, raw silk, rubber goods, canned foodstuffs, bicycles and a host of miscellaneous products, designed for the immediate consumer, the advance of the country's heavy industries should not be overlooked.

Industrialization Growing

Like the Soviet Union Japan is going through a process of thoroughgoing industrialization. In 1932 Japan's imports under the general heading of machinery were more than five times greater than its exports. Now exports of machinery are about two thirds of the imports. Japan is successfully competing with Great Britain not only in textiles, but in textile machinery. Spinning machinery imports last year were valued at 3,500,000 yen, while exports were 6,500,000 yen.

Japan is shpping abroad about 10 times as many looms as it is purchasing abroad. Japan exported 539 motorcars in the first 11 months of 1735, as against 349 in the corresponding months of 1934. Exports of railway locomotives, railway cars and accessories during the first nine months of 1935 were valued at 20,000,000 yen. These figures are insignificant in themselves; but they point to Japan's probable future role as a purveyor of industrial and railway machinery, rolling-stock and equipment for Asiatic countries.

Main factors in Japan's foreign trade expansion during 1935 were the rise in the price of raw silk, the increased purchasing power of America for Japanese goods, the outlays on railway, road and harbor construction and town building in Manchoukuo and the orders which were placed in Japan by the Soviet Union as a result of the arrangement under which two thirds of the purchase price of the Chinese Eastern Railway was to be spent by the Soviet Union for Japanese and Manchoukuo products. Orders for 90,000,000 yen have been placed in Japan by Soviet agents, the main items to be purchased being ships, machinery, soya beans, green tea, cement and wool and silk goods.

U. S. Is Best Customer

Japan buys more from and sells more to the United States than to any other country: a fact which surely ought to receive due weight in assessing the future prospects of American-Japanese relations. It is significant of the character of Japan's export trade that its four best customers, after the United States, are all Asiatic countries, where cheapness is a compelling consideration to the vast majority of the population. The five countries which received about two thirds of Japan's exports during the first ten months of 1935 were, in the order of the amount of purchases, the United States, Manchoukuo (including the Kwantung Leased Territory), British India, China (including Hong Kong) and the Dutch East Indies. It is significant that Manchoukuo, with about one fifteenth of China's population, bought more than twice as much from Japan as the whole of China. This, of course, reflects the heavy Japanese investments in Manchoukuo; it also indicates the extreme poverty of China as a market.

The five countries where Japan buys most of its imports are the United States, British India, Australia, Manchoukuo and Germany. Japan maintains a heavily favorable trade balance with Manchoukuo, China and the Dutch East Indies and a pronouncedly unfavorable one with the United States, Australia and Germany.

The gross value of Japan's industrial and agricultural production during 1935 reached a new high record at over 14,000,000,000 yen, as against 8,430,000,000 yen in 1931. The devaluation of the yen in terms of gold must, of course, be considered in this connection. But the rise in prices has been moderate; the retail price index has gone up only from 135 in November, 1931, to 154 in October, 1935, so that a very substantial gain in volume of production has been achieved.

The index of industrial production, as compiled by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau, stood at 182.9 (the year 1927 being taken as 100) in October, 1935, as against 166.7 in October, 1934. This also represents a high record in Japanese history.

There is no evidence that the material position of the industrial laborer has benefited from the increased business activity. During the last two years the earnings of labor have remained virtually stationary, while there has been a slight increase in the cost of living. Chances of employment, however, have improved. And during the last half of 1935 there was a turn for the better in the position of the peasants, whose extreme destitution and growing burden of debt have constituted one of Japan's gravest social and economic problems in recent years. A rise in the price of Japan's two main staple crops, rice and silk, has put 400,000,000 yen of additional income into the pockets of the rural population. The average price for a kwan (about eight pounds) of silk cocoons was 3.84 yen in the spring and 5.33 in summer and autumn, as against 2.57 and 2.30 yen, respectively, last year. As for rice, the average price per koku (a measure of about five bushels) was 29.95 yen, as against 26.11 yen last year and 18.47 yen in 1931.

Japanese Finances Precarious

The weak spot in the Japanese economic situation is finance. Since 1931 the country has been living beyond its means, balancing its budget with annual new issues of government bonds. There has been a slight reduction in the projected issue of new bonds for the fiscal year, 1936-1937, which is set at 680,000,000 yen, as against 771,000,000 yen in 1935-1936. The increase in note circulation, from 1,169,456,000 yen in November, 1934, to 1,273,993,000 yen in November, 1935, has been moderate and the yen exchange has been very steady.

Provided that foreign adventures requiring large military expenditures are avoided and that new taxation revenue can be found, Japan may escape the dire inflationary consequences which pessimists have been predicting. After all Japan's financial showing is no worse than America's. Its national debt has been increasing at about the same rate. The Bank of Japan holds 6 per cent of the national debt, while the American Federal Reserve Banks hold 8 per cent of the American national debt.

Canada Sees Trade Aided By Reciprocal Pact With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX Jan., 29—The growth of Canadian sales to the United States which have shown an encouraging and steady expansion since mid-1933 will unquestionably be stimulated by the new reciprocal trade agreement, J. A. McLeod, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, declared at the annual meeting just held here.

While holding that certain provisions of the treaty, embracing the imposition of quotas, embody a new and not wholly desirable element in the Dominion's trading relations with the United States, he nevertheless characterized the treaty as "a very decided step toward a freer flow of trade between Canada and the United States."

After citing the dependence of the Dominion upon export trade, Mr. McLeod said that hopes of enlarged exports must center upon the United States and Empire markets and to no small extent upon prospects for further revival in these countries.

Reviewing the domestic situation he listed three important problems as remaining unsolved; unemployment, the acute financial problem of the railways, particularly of the publicly owned system, and the critical question of public finance. Full solution of this last problem, he held, must have as its basis a very substantial expansion of employment and of railway traffic.

Expressing anxiety lest "we may be slipping into a purely passive attitude," Mr. McLeod said:

"Further and more important adjustments could be made by more efficient distribution of taxing powers as between federal, provincial and municipal governments. The present inefficient system, or lack of system of tax collection, is badly in need of revision. Both Great Britain and Australia have demonstrated that a skillfully designed taxing mechanism can produce relatively larger revenues than the present Canadian system, and at the same time have no more restrictive effect upon the growth of enterprise."

Colt Urges Banks To Work Together For Better System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Declaring that the power that goes with banking is too much involved with the public welfare to be viewed from a narrow or selfish interest, S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers' Trust Company and head of the New York State Bankers' Association, called upon association members to take stock of their position, yesterday, at the annual midwinter meeting, remember the lessons of the past and co-operate for the creation of a banking system that would stand up in future periods of depression.

Mr. Colt declared that with the passage of the depression and the problems left by the banking crisis, bankers faced the future with a calmer attitude. He said that the recovery in industrial activity and the change in public sentiment from one of despondency to one of hope had been reflected in the point of view of many bankers.

Banking Not Understood

The public's lack of comprehension of banking is not surprising, Mr. Colt said, and he wondered whether the bankers themselves fully realized the nature of their own powers and the full consequences of their activities.

"Banks in a very real sense deal with the lifeblood of business, namely, credit," he said. "If banks extend credit too liberally, and upon the wrong type of assets, they may feed the flames of credit expansion and speculation until these culminate in a crisis and liquidation. More than one student of the broader aspects of bank credit has stated that banks, through the extension of unwise and excessive credits, contributed materially to the speculative excesses of the late '20's. On the other hand, if bankers are niggardly in their lending policies and restrict credit too severely, they may hinder the normal, healthy growth of business and their communities.

"To expect bankers to be all-wise in their policies or to be totally unaffected by the temper of the times in which they live, is to expect the impossible. But one thing is sure, the responsibility for exercising this power is too broad and too much involved with the public welfare to be considered from the viewpoint of narrow or selfish interests."

Commercial Banking

Turning to the change in the character of banking, he asserted that "commercial banks have gotten further and further away from commercial banking" and that there had developed an "unbalanced relationship" between the character of bank assets and that of deposits.

"A commercial banking system which holds largely nonliquid assets on the one hand and assumes demand liabilities on the other is a financial paradox and a source of danger to financial stability," he said.

"The future course of banking in this country," Mr. Colt concluded, "is going to depend upon how well we, as individual bankers, understand these larger problems and how sound the measures are which we take to solve them. This is not a task which can be accomplished in a moment but one which will require continuous research and study."

Forward-Looking

S. Sloan Colt
President of the Bankers Trust Company and Head of the New York State Bankers Association

Steel Production Triples in Detroit In Recent Months

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—The steel industry has tripled production facilities in the backyard of its principal customer during recent months, and is operating its expanded plants here to capacity.

Production capacity has been stepped up in the Detroit area from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons annually, sufficient to supply more than half the requirements of the automobile industry, which is shown in current trade reports to be consuming 28 per cent of the nation's steel output.

New plants have been constructed by the Great Lakes Steel Corp., and the Ford Motor Co., at a cost of approximately $30,000,000, and others are under consideration.

"The American Rolling Mill Co. of Middletown, Ohio, is planning to build a complete new mill with blast furnace, open hearth, and rolling mill on the property under option at Trenton, Mich.," Lee A. Rosier has announced for the company.

A decline in the demand for steel in automobile manufacturing might not halt the expansion of the steel industry here, observers say, pointing out that the automobile industry itself is extending its operations into other fields, such as plumbing fixtures, beer kegs, and pre-fabricaded houses, which require large quantities of the metal.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Demand for Motor Parts—German and Japanese manufacturers of automotive replacement parts are increasing their activities in the Mexican market. In general Germany is underselling the United States in these lines by about 25 per cent and Japanese prices range from 30 to 50 per cent lower than those quoted by American manufacturers. Germany is furnishing an increasing volume of parts, including particularly electrical, motor and transmission parts for low-priced automobiles. Among the more important items originating in Japan are cables, grease cups, spring hangers and tire parts.

* * *

New Customs Law—The new Mexican customs law that became effective the first of this year defines the internal organization of Mexican customs and establishes the requirements governing the importation and exportation of merchandise, the customs procedure on shipments by land, sea and air and the regulations for warehousing, customs brokerage and coastwise traffic. The law also includes regulations governing free ports, similar to those promulgated for Tia Juana and Ensenada in August, 1933, and subsequently extended to certain other ports, as well as provisions relating to the customs entry of passengers' baggage, explosives and inflammables and temporary imports.

* * *

American Movies in Panama—Panama is one of the best Latin-American markets for American motion pictures. Because of the temperature, outdoor sports have failed to make much progress and going to the "movies" is the principal recreation of both Panamanians and Americans. The success of the American motion pictures can be attributed to the fact that there is a large American population, there are no high import duties or rigid restrictions on the exhibition of American films and that Panamanians are partial to American film stars and like motion pictures produced in the English language.

* * *

Broadcasting in Panama—That facilities are becoming sufficient for satisfactory radio broadcast coverage of Panama is indicated in a recent report. During the last eight or nine months four radio broadcasting stations have been established in the republic, three of which are on the short-wave band and one on the medium-wave band. In addition to the broadcasting stations, the Government has established three short-wave stations for governmental use. The transmitting station of the commercial radio is remote controlled.

* * *

New Guatemalan Customs—A new customs tariff is now effective in Guatemala. It makes approximately 225 changes in import duty, consisting of about 170 decreases in duty and some 50 increases.

* * *

Tourists in Cuba—The current tourist season in Cuba promises to attain record levels. The consistent efforts of the Cuban Tourist Corportation is bearing fruit and marked improvement is shown over the last two years. Fifty-five special winter excursions between Nov. 27, 1935, and May 26, 1936, have been announced. Last year only 13 such cruises were made to Havana. If tentatively planned cruises, not yet confirmed, are made, an additional 17 special visits will be made at Havana. In 1935, 29,115 tourists and 69,895 excursionists landed in Cuba, compared with 20,677 and 70,620, respectively, in 1934.

* * *

Flour Imports—Wheat flour imports into Cuba during the past year were the largest since 1930. Total arrivals in the island in 1935 amounted to 995,318 bags, compared with 926,562 bags in the preceding year. The United States was the leading source of supply for this product. Imports of wheat flour into Cuba made entirely of wheat produced in the United States registered an increase over 1934. This favorable development was in large measure the result of the special treatment accorded to this product under the reciprocal trade agreement.

* * *

Demand for Radios—The Cuban market for radio equipment has received a noteworthy stimulus as a result of the signing of the trade agreement between the United States and the republic. Imports of radio apparatus into Cuba for 1935 are expected to attain a value of about $750,000, a total which compares with $511,000 in 1934 and only $83,594 in 1933. Imports account for the entire business in radio apparatus in Cuba, as there is practically no domestic manufacture of such items. Estimates place the number of radios in Cuba at between 75,000 and 100,000 units. Many of these sets are now out of date and will need to be replaced by later models, a situation which augurs well for future sales of American sets in this market.

* * *

Gasoline Imports—"High-test" gasoline was placed on sale in the Cuban market for the first time at the beginning of this month. Total imports of gasoline into Cuba during December amounted to 12,098,522 gallons, compared with 672,975 gallons in November and 7,201,051 gallons in October, these figures being compiled from ships' manifests. A noteworthy feature of Cuba's petroleum trade during the past quarter was the entry of a consignment of over 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline, said to be the largest shipment of this kind ever to be made in one cargo. This shipment, as well as several others received by large gasoline distributing firms, consisted of the "high-test" variety.

Private Building Awards Past Week Highest This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Engineering construction awards totaled $45,543,000 for the past week which is lower than the two preceding weeks, according to Engineering News-Record.

Private awards, however, are the highest this year. The total is made up of private, $17,047,000; public, $28,496,000; federal, $4,305,000; state and municipal, $24,191,000. Corresponding values last year are: total, $25,295,000; private, $5,819,000; public, $19,476,000; federal, $7,344,000; state and municipal, $12,132,000.

Industrial buildings at $4,866,000, commercial buildings at $4,150,000 and private unclassified at $7,738,000 have all taken a sharp rise. All classes of public work are lower than last week, waterworks at $1,839,000; sewers at $1,730,000; bridges at $2,718,000; streets and roads at $7,403,000, and buildings at $10,946,000.

The larger awards include: factory for General Dyestuffs Corporation, New York City, $1,500,000; polymerization unit for Atlantic Refining Company, Beaumont, Texas, $1,500,000; school, Watervliet, N. Y., $714,000; senior high school, Westerly, R. I., $405,000; county building and jail, Kalamazoo, Mich., $590,000; two buildings at State Hospital, Cranston, R. I., $510,000; highways by Alabama, $513,000; by Kansas, $450,000; by Ohio, $411,000; in Virginia by Federal Bureau Public Roads, $1,141,000; paving East River Drive from 92d to 124th Street, New York, part of Tri-Borough Bridge project, $579,000; 5,100,000 cubic yard levee work in West Atchafalaya Basin Levee, Louisiana, for U. S. Engineer, $1,831,900; rails, roadbed and improvements to lines of Western Pacific R. R. in California, Utah and Nevada during 1936, $3,700,000; 74,526 tons of steel rails for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Topeka, Kan., estimated to cost $2,608,000; 375 miles transmission lines and 1600 miles distribution lines for Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., near Medina, N. Y., at $1,000,000.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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YORKSHIRE

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YORKSHIRE

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403 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

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IF FATE throws a knife at you, there are two ways of catching it—by the blade and by the handle.—ORIENTAL PROVERB.

Daily Features

WELL-ARRANGED time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind.
—PITMAN

Reflection

Monitor Camera Club, From H. R. Webb, Edmonton, Alta., Can.

Why Buy a Mirror in Alberta?

Lines About Leaders – II

Edmund Burke

THE story of Burke is the story of devotion to a Cause.
This Cicero of England is above all an advocate of the world.
He was born in a Protestant home in Ireland, January 12, 1729.
His father was an attorney, his mother a very cultured woman.
After his college years Edmund studied law, to please them.
But he devoted the greatest portion of his time to reading.
One attraction alone drew the young man away from his desk:
It was to go to the House of Commons and listen for hours.
Then his parents yielded to his desire and he began writing.
His book on the Sublime and the Beautiful brought him fame.
His thoughts constantly tended to cheer and edify mankind.
He began the Annual Register which summarized yearly events.
By that time the great men of London had become his friends.
Among them were Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Gibbon.
Together they founded the society called the Literary Club.
The amazing intellect of Edmund Burke fascinated them all.
When approached with any subject he met it brilliantly.

IN 1765 he became private secretary to the Prime Minister.
And that same year he was elected a Member of Parliament.
The great day for the discussion of the Stamp Act arrived.
A new speaker suddenly arose in the House; his name was Burke.
The stranger displayed an inexhaustible fertility of ideas.
He won the motion for the repeal by an overpowering majority.
From that night forward this gifted man belonged to history.
He was the first to propose the doctrines of Free Trade.
He was the first to bring forth a possible system of economy.
However, the great problem of taxing the colonies remained.
Burke introduced his famous plan for "American Conciliation."
He argued that new circumstances demanded new policies.
He contended that peace be sought in the spirit of peace.
His efforts were vain, no one heard the voice of Cassandra.
And so Washington took the Command of the Colonial forces.

IN 1782 Burke was elected paymaster in his country.
Then occurred the most important enterprise of his life.
He supported the cause of India against Warren Hastings.
He brought about the trial of the Governor for his crimes.
His opening speech extended over four consecutive days.
This speech is a great monument of industry and eloquence.
Hastings was acquitted and Burke was dismissed forever.
But this led the way to great reforms in favor of liberty.
The hero had raised politics above the exigencies of his day.
And in spite of appearances to the contrary he could write:
From the experiences which I have had, and I have had a good deal, I have learned to think BETTER *of mankind.*

BURKE lived on his beautiful estate at Beaconsfield.
He entertained many friends there with a cordial hospitality.
He opened his home to the exiled of the French Revolution.
"God bless you" were his words when he left on July 9, 1797.
His appeals did not reach the thoughts of his contemporaries.
But these appeals were marching on ahead of the multitude.

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Light in Africa

Monitor Camera Club, From the Rev. Frank Mussell, Selukwe, S. Rhodesia

Youngsters Perusing the Monitor

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Dicky's Wishing Nest

"MAGGIE, Maggie," called Dicky Dean in an excited tone, "Maggie, come to the window, please. I see a wren."

Maggie, the cook, was baking spicy ginger cookies and was just preparing a gingerbread boy and fitting his jacket with red candy buttons. She wiped her hands and looked out of the window where Dicky was flattening his nose against the pane.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I See a Wren," Said Dicky

"It is a wren, sure enough," said she. "It must be one of the pair I have seen around here these last few days. But why are you so excited about seeing a wren?"

"Oh, we have been talking about birds at school and everyone but me has a bird's nest to watch. I haven't seen a nest anywhere."

"There must be plenty of nests in the grove," said Maggie.

"That's just what mother says, and she says I need to keep my eyes open and I will see plenty of nests," replied Dicky. "But just the same I haven't seen any."

"Perhaps it is because you haven't found the wishing nest yet," said Maggie, good-naturedly.

"The wishing nest?" asked Dicky. "What is the wishing nest? Where can I find it?"

"Well the wishing nest is the first nest you wish for hard enough so that you really look carefully to find it," replied Maggie. Then she added, "Run along now, I hear your father calling you."

"Dicky, Dicky," called father from the back yard where he was working. "Dicky, come and help me."

"Here I am, Father. What do you want?" Dicky called back.

"I am making a scarecrow and I need some help," said his father when Dicky joined him in the yard.

"The crows are helping themselves to the corn seed I planted. I must do something to scare them away. Here, now I have the frame ready and we must find some clothes to make it look like a man."

"Run to the woodshed, Dicky, and bring the old coat which is hanging there. I will get a hat from the kitchen. Then the old fellow will look like a funny man."

Dicky hurried off to the woodshed and climbed upon a chair so that he could reach the old coat which hung on a nail a little too high for him to reach.

Just as he was ready to take the coat from the nail he noticed a bit of straw and a fine piece of thread hanging from the pocket. Dicky pulled at the straw curiously. "How did that get in the coat pocket," he wondered.

"Tut-tut-tut-tut," called a scolding voice from the rafters overhead.

"Why," said Dicky softly to himself, "why—I wonder—I wonder—"

He paused and peeked carefully into the pocket of the old coat. To his great surprise his gaze met the brave, perky stare of Mrs. Wren looking at him from the bottom of the pocket. She looked as though she was determined to remain in her home at any cost.

"This must be my wishing nest," thought Dicky, happily.

Back to the yard he hurried to tell Father what he had found, and together they went to the woodshed to see the strange place Mr. and Mrs. Wren had chosen for a home.

"We might be able to get the coat on the scarecrow without disturbing the nest," whispered Father.

But Dicky begged his father to leave the coat hanging on the nail until the eggs were hatched and the new family was able to care for itself.

So Dicky had a nest to watch just as did the other boys and girls. He was careful to be quiet when he went to the woodshed and soon the birds began to move about as naturally as if he were not there. Because of this Dicky learned many interesting things about wrens.

From that time Dicky had no trouble finding all the bird's nests he cared to watch for he had learned to wish to see them hard enough to keep his eyes open. But the nest in the old coat pocket was always called the wishing nest by the whole Dean family.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Chicken Pies

A SALESMAN of electric refrigerators called at a beautiful home, and his sales talk approach was met with this cheerful response:

"Thank you, but the three large ones I have are ample for the present. You see, when my husband's business collapsed two years ago, I started making chicken pies: three sizes from individual to family—35 cents, 50 cents and $1. Now I employ cooks and keep my husband busy delivering the pies. An exclusive café makes a specialty of chicken pies on a certain day each week, and I supply them. In this way I have saved our home and have a nice bank account once more. Best of all, I love it."

The salesman congratulated her and took home a pie.

(Mrs.) H. M. B.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

A colored woman who was rather fleshy asked her mistress for a dainty white silk dress (which had been discarded) to wear to a big wedding.

"Why, Mandy, you couldn't wear that dress, I am sure, for it is small and you are very heavy."

The servant started to turn away dejectedly, but brightened suddenly and looked hopefully at her mistress with the plea: "Yassum, Missy Car'line, Ah knows de dress is small an' Ah's awful fleshy. But Ah gives!"

A Winner

Native (to shop assistant): "Miss, I want a good watch. The one I got is no good. Sometimes he loses and sometimes he wins."—*Montreal Star.*

Something Softer

Grocer: "There's plenty of iron in these raisins."

Customer: "Then I'll take something else—I'm careful of my teeth."

Dessert, Not Paint

"A pound of ochre," said the boy.
"Red or yellow?" asked the clerk.
"Neither, tappi," responded the boy.

—Answers

"They Won't Find No Oil in Shropshire"

Brevities

Montreal Star: The multiplication of Washington bureaus has brought on an intolerable situation, in which as many as four sets of feet occupy one desk.

Arkansas Gazette: What gums up personal budgets is yearnings outstripping earnings.

A Word a Day
Notes and Queries

"Their's" (H. F.)—The correspondent writes:

In the Responsive Reading in the Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lesson for Dec. 29, 1935, "their's" appears twice. Nuttall gives "theirs" as the possessive form, with no apostrophe. No Bible accessible to me shows the apostrophe, though I am quite sure that the compilers of the Quarterly have the best authorities. I have a pianola word roll, American cut, in which the mistake (if such it is) is also made. Please discuss in the Word a Day.

The possessive form "their" when used absolutely (without a following substantive) is spelled "theirs"—without the apostrophe; although certain Bibles (among them the Oxford) still cling to the apostrophe in this pronoun, as well as in "her's," "our's," and "your's."

In Horace Hart's invaluable "Rules for Compositors and Readers at the University Press, Oxford" (p. 45), there is this rule: "An apostrophe should not be used with *hers, ours, theirs, yours.*"

Final "y" (E. W. B.)—The correspondent writes:

Please comment in the Word a Day on the proper pronunciation of final *y* in words like "city," "palsy," etc. Although the new Webster's indicates this as short *i*, the prevailing pronunciation, even among good readers, seems to be as quick-long *e*. I am wondering if actually sounding it like short *i* would not sound rather queer.

Short *i* and long *e* are rather closely related. Note that long *i* has a tendency to vanish into a trace of quick-long *e* ("I" is sounded almost *I-e*); and long *e* has an equal tendency to vanish into short *i* ("key" is sounded virtually *ke-ih*). To make the relationship even closer, short *i* may easily be sounded like quick-long *e*. But if we devote a little study to the two sounds, we are likely to discover that they may be made quite distinct. The short *i* is sounded high in the front of the mouth, with a certain laxness. The quick-long *e* is also sounded high in the front; but there is a semi-tenseness about it which distinguishes it.

What we have said here has a bearing only on relatively slow formal speech. There is very little distinguishable difference between the two in ordinary conversation.

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Powers of Board

Question: Bylaws of the church do not specify the requirements of membership; and the board, without any specific authority from the membership, has established a number of requirements, printing them in the application blank and including them in the announcements read from the desk. Does the board have this authority? Our bylaw pertaining to the board is the usual one as to church property, etc., and concludes: "and to have general direction and supervision of all the interests of the church."

Answer: The bylaw cited is permissive but not mandatory. The board could take such action, but it would be subject to the confirmation or revision by the members of the body, if they choose to take action, unless there is some other rule in the bylaws which would prohibit review by the membership. In a distinctly democratic body it would seem better in a question so important as the qualifications for membership, for the board to bring the subject before the entire membership, with recommendations perhaps, but leaving final decision to vote by the entire body.

Daily Anecdote
His Recompense

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MICHELANGELO is famous for his paintings, so famous, in fact, that many of the present generation often lose sight of the fact that he was also a poet, a sculptor, and an architect.

It was he who designed the Church of St. Peter at Rome. For many years an architect, Santo Gallo, had been struggling with models for that edifice, but without satisfactory results. He had been paid over 4000 crowns for his work. Then Michelangelo was called upon. In two weeks he had completed the beautiful design, for which he was paid 25 crowns.

When he was told what Santo Gallo had received, he was undisturbed. "I work for immortality," he said, "and require no other recompense."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

She Ran for Her

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Africa

IT WAS a great day at school. The girls of a certain school at Cape Town were having their annual sports, and races of all knds were being run.

There was one short-distance race for little girls, the first prize being a doll. Among those children at the races was a little cripple who watched the running with longing eyes. After the race was over, the winner was given the doll. She rushed up to the cripple girl, and placing the doll in her arms, said: "There's a doll for you."

"But I didn't run."

"No, but I ran for you." With that the winner ran away merrily to rejoin her mates.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 58

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

JUDAH (continued)

Isaiah, the Prophet (Continued)

Book of Isaiah:
Part I. Looking Toward the Captivities, Isa. chs. 1-39
Sec. 1. Under Uzziah, chs. 1 to 5
Case of Jehovah against Judah and Jerusalem. Isaiah foretold that the prosperity of Judah should be destroyed and that Israel should be brought to desolation
Rebellious children, fruitless vine, chastisement has been tried and failed; now they must be devoured, but there is yet a glorious future for Judah, and Jerusalem is to be the capital of the future kingdom; meantime judgment and dispersion must fall. The sixfold woes upon Israel
Sec. 2. Chap. 6 Parenthetic
This section describes the experiences of Isaiah in the year of the death of Uzziah; his own sinfulness; disappointment in view of the difficult and discouraging task assigned him
Sec. 3. Under Ahaz. Chs. 7 to 14. (See II Chr. ch. 28.)
(The Prophet has been silent under Jotham)
Evil confederacy of Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel, 7:1-9
He is sent to inspire Ahaz with faith; Ahaz refuses to accept the evidence
Prediction concerning the Virgin's son, 7:10-17
Prediction of Assyrian invasion of Judah, 7:17 to ch. 9
The divine child Israel's only hope, 9:1-7
Prophecy at this time against Israel, 9:8 to 10:4
Continued prediction of woe, but future restoration and glory, 10:5-34
Picture of future kingdom's glory, chs. 11-12
Burden of Babylon; the downfall of Israel, chs. 13-14
Ode of triumph in this burden (one of the most poetical passages in all literature), 14:3-23
Burden against Philistia in the year of Ahaz's death, 14:29-32 (see II Chr. 28:18)

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Rehearsal Progresses*

By LE PELLEY

LISTEN KING ALFRED — YOU'VE GOT TO CROUCH DOWN FARTHER IN THAT WOOD BOX
THAT IS ALL THE FARTHER I CAN CROUCH
THE REHEARSAL GOES ON !
MISS TRIMBLE ! — KING ALFRED ALWAYS LEAVES AN END STICKING OUT WHEN HE HIDES IN THE WOOD BOX —
NO, I DO NOT !
AS KING OF THE DANES, I SAY THAT KING ALFRED DOES NOT CROUCH DOWN FAR ENOUGH IN THE WOOD BOX !!!
AND IF KING ALFRED ISN'T CROUCHED DOWN FAR ENOUGH ON THE NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE, THE DANES ARE GOING TO FIND HIM — AND POOF GOES YOUR ENGLISH HISTORY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Back to the Farm*

By CARMACK

Yesterday, ol' Jerry and I were ambling along Oak Street when suddenly we heard the Boss calling us —
"Sounds important", I said- and we scooted for home as fast as we could go —
But we didn't need to be in quite such a big hurry- It was just Uncle George come to take Jerry home-
Shucks !

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Vertical Unions Push Up

IT ALWAYS seems unfortunate when the "wrong" people get hold of a right idea. Or vice versa. But when the "nice" people settle down to take things easy by jogging along in the old grooves, or maybe not even jogging along, then somebody else with new places to go is pretty sure to come by and take up the reins. Growth and development bring continual change, and those in favorable positions are responsible for supplying the leadership that changes of circumstance require. If they fail to supply it, the leadership will come up from beneath.

This is something of the manifestation that is being witnessed in the American labor movement with its schism between the American Federation of Labor and the committee for industrial organization which threatens to break off from it under John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who are now meeting in Washington.

It is rather a stretch, of course, for some minds to see anything good or useful in any phase or faction of organized labor. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the A. F. of L. executive council of recent years under the presidency of mild-mannered, persuasive William Green has represented a relatively conservative and constructive policy—disposed to conciliate if possible the employers it criticized, and appealing to the more educated strata of workers.

Organized on the basis of skilled crafts, this unionism has been and still is well adapted to certain industries. But to some others and to the biggest of modern corporation-owned plants it is adapted not at all. Mass production mechanical methods have displaced the old skills with jobs requiring little skill, or new and unclassified skills, or no skill at all. And you can't have craft unions where you don't have crafts.

Moreover, you can't have large masses of workers whose livelihood and happiness depend on satisfactory relations with a corporate employer without having efforts to organize them on a basis big enough to supply some sort of bargaining equality. In certain cases employee representation plans or company unions may supply this need. In others any organization may be unnecessary. But in some there is pretty likely to be a place for the sort of "vertical" organization that Mr. Lewis has built up in the United Mine Workers and that is proposed in the automobile, rubber, steel, oil and some other industries—a union representing all grades of employees together.

To be sure, this kind of unionism looks as dark to some employers as the glowering, shaggy visage they habitually picture above the thick shoulders of Mr. Lewis. The methods of the miners' union have not always been ladylike. Nor have those of the "coal and iron police."

But further, the character of the movement for industrial or vertical unions has been misunderstood somewhat because among its supporters are many socialists, while outright communistic organizations have attempted either to pattern it or take it over. They see the industrial union as one step toward a labor party or the "one big union" of working classes.

Yet the vertical or industrial union is as sharply distinct from being a labor party or working class union on one side as it is from being a horizontal or craft union on the other. In the hands of a traditional unionist leader, interested in economic rather than political power, it might equally well operate to make political action unattractive and unnecessary by giving the worker the representation he believes he needs with his boss.

The industrial union movement, whatever its dangers may be, is in better hands for these purposes when led by the miners' president and Charles Howard of the typographical union than if left to fall into the hands of the William Z. Fosters and Earl Browders, whose avowed purpose is revolution. At any rate, the ultimatum of the federation executive committee that the Lewis committee shall "immediately dissolve" and "cease to function" looks pretty futile. Waving an ultimatum at John L. Lewis is about as effective as trying to stop a charging bull by waving a red rag.

Courtesy vs. the Commonwealth

WHEN the United States Supreme Court ruled nearly a century ago that Dred Scott was property, that under the Constitution the Negro slave had no rights a white man was bound to respect, Governor Seward of New York declared humanity was accountable to a "higher law." No such momentous issue hangs on the ruling of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which has just dismissed Nicholas Mathey's petition for a writ compelling Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to renew a particular number plate held by the plaintiff for several consecutive years. But there is an important point involved.

It seems motorists have a sentimental attachment for low numbers. This year Mr. Mathey found himself "demoted" to the six-digit class while his prized maroon and white "518" was awarded to a machine owned by Governor Curley's former chauffeur.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court finds no property right involved in dispensing plates. Mr. Mathey's only claim to his low number was based on official custom, one that succeeding registrars had respected since the office was established. The court could only instruct Mr. Goodwin to give the petitioner a "suitable" number.

If he had decided to award low numbers on a competitive basis as premiums for drivers with the best safety records, it would be easy to justify the registrar's act. Flouting a traditional act of courtesy to provide a trivial sort of patronage intended to solidify support of a political machine is the meanest kind of partisanship. This despotic disregard for common courtesy and customary rights mires the Curley dictatorship another notch below the level of democratic government.

Britain's Brake on Mishaps

THE campaign led by the British Minister of Transport against abuse of the roads is at last beginning to bear fruit. Last year the proportion of casualties per automobile declined. The number of fatal road accidents was reduced from 7343 in 1934 to 6521; injuries dropped from 231,603 to 218,798. During the last year 450 new motor vehicles came on the roads every day; thus the reduction in casualties per thousand vehicles fell from 99 to 87.

Even so, the record remains appalling. The war in Ethiopia is not likely to show a bigger total of persons injured. But a beginning has been made. The public conscience has been aroused. Strenuous measures have been adopted. And the result is to this extent satisfactory: that the evil which was hitherto increasing is now diminishing.

The credit must be given, first, to those who stirred up public opinion in and outside Parliament to the enormity of the daily massacre on the roads; secondly, to the Minister of Transport, who has been indefatigable in seeking remedies; and thirdly, to the public itself, which is gradually learning to use the highways with more consideration for safety.

Some improvement may be due to the introduction of tests which have kept some inexpert drivers off the roads.

The record of 1935, improved as it is, is not such that Britain can be proud of it. But results prove that intensive efforts of organization and propaganda are not in vain. The public can be made more alive to its responsibilities, whether they be those of driver, cyclist, or pedestrian.

Design for Forgiving

THE way to get a rise in pay is to play fast and loose with the boss' cash register, if—! The reason for the "if" was aired after a police court session in Wilmette, Illinois. W. A. Bihler, a fruit dealer, went down to court the other day to pull his two clerks out of a tight spot. Young Harry Cutseres' story about two robbers who took $205 from the market till turned out to be all a hoax. On his own admission, he and another clerk took the money, repented, next day returned it wrapped up in a detailed explanation.

The boss wouldn't prosecute. He figures the boys need his business and the business needs the boys. "I'm going to take both boys back to work for me. Their accounts have never been short a nickel. Cutseres has been with me the longest time, four and a half years, I'm going to raise his pay from $12 to $14 a week."

Fruitman Bihler's wisdom would hold its own with that of the bishop who returned his candlesticks to Jean Valjean. A half-hearted frame-up just couldn't outweigh four and a half years of good and faithful service. During all that time, Harry Cutseres was laying up treasure for the day when old man temptation took him up into a high mountain. It brought him to himself. It got him out of a jam. It even got him a reward that should help to keep him out of other scrapes.

Fashion Takes a Fall

PARISIANS are disturbed at the invasion of the aristocratic Avenue des Champs-Elysées by *calicots*, half-yard-wide streamers of cotton bunting announcing special sales and "reduction bargains."

The serene exclusiveness of one of the world's handsomest thoroughfares has been slowly but steadily broken into. It started with changing famous residences into automobile showrooms; then came restaurant tables sprawled upon the wide sidewalks. Returning travelers gasped as their eyes lighted upon "Uniprix," the cousin of Woolworth. Now the *calicots* have added the one straw remaining to break the back of Parisian patience.

There are two kinds of them, you see. Those made of cotton, and those on two legs. For *calicots* is also the argot equivalent for "counter-jumpers," who pour out of the shops at noon and engage in airy persiflage the attention of nursemaids who roll their fashionable charges under the trees planted in 1630 by Marie de Médicis, Queen of France. With furnished flats in Park Lane, beauty parlors on Fifth Avenue and *calicots* in the Champs-Elysées, pity the fashionable *flâneur* not knowing where to turn for his daily measured mile!

A New Aristocracy

Book News of the Day

PROPAGANDA is what the other fellow believes, someone has said. It is a witty definition, but Will Irwin advances a sounder one in an important book, PROPAGANDA AND THE NEWS (New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co. $2.75).

"'Propaganda,' in the prewar sense," he writes, "meant simply the means by which one spread his opinions. In the modern sense it means a traffic in half-lies for selfish or dishonest ends." And it is the news columns of the press which, in recent years, have "carried the pizen," as the old editor expressed it.

The force called "propaganda," acting on the public mind, has brought most major countries of the world under the virtual domination of a few determined men. It now threatens to capture the three remaining strongholds of the free press—the United States, France and Great Britain. Propaganda of one kind or another so assaults us all, at every turn, that no man can be certain that his opinions are, in fact, his own opinions, and, much less, that they are correct.

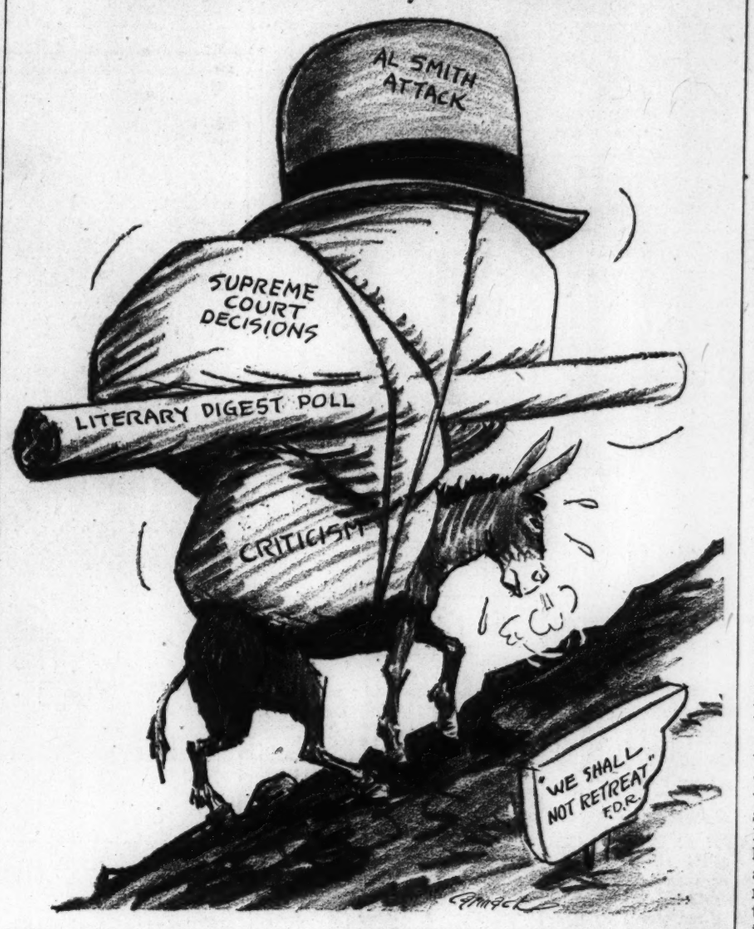
During the last decade several social scientists have produced useful studies of propaganda and its operation. Now Mr. Irwin, qualified by a distinguished career in journalism, has done a highly competent and extremely well written popular volume on the subject.

The writer attains his greatest force in the middle chapters, showing propaganda at work the world over, in war and peace, and he reaches the high point of the book in discussing what he calls the "new aristocracy." Here he refers to those national rulers who gained and who hold power because they understand well that "no class can govern without full and accurate information." It is they who have the information. "Deprive the populace of real news," they add, "and you disarm it." They have done precisely that by censorship of the press, and by substituting propaganda in its place they control what the populace thinks it knows.

Mr. Irwin, as war correspondent, later as a member of the United States wartime Committee on Public Information, and finally as a participant in the battle of political propaganda in the United States, knows his subject well. He describes propaganda methods in wartime, and those used since the war in national and international politics, private business and other fields.

Although the book rather scatters its fire in the last few chapters, it may be regarded as one of the more important volumes on the modern press—including the radio—and its relation to the public. Without sensationalizing, Mr. Irwin indicates the serious drift of affairs, and shows the threat that uncontrolled propaganda holds for the very survival of free peoples in the world. R. W. D.

How Does the Donkey Feel About It?



Our Reisnerstrasse

Vienna

WE LIVE here in Vienna on a fine street, that runs from "Stadt Park" and Richard Strauss's golden statue, up to the grand old palace and park of Prince Eugene.

It is in the legation quarter, and therefore often honored by funny-looking, high silk hats, designed to make ordinary Messrs. Jones, Ionescu, Johann, Johannides, and Ivanoff look awe-inspiring. The headquarters of Prince Rüdiger von Starhemberg's Heimwehr is here, too; as well as the English church and the Russian church. On this street, also, are the dwellings of a former Vienna Mayor, of a former Austrian Chancellor, and of a former president—president of the Portland High School class of 1905, Smith County, Kansas. That's me.

On our block is a rosy, robust shoemaker. I think he is the most prosperous person on Reisnerstrasse, and the most august appearing. He has a black derby hat, a fur-lined overcoat, and a brass-headed cane. When he steps out he looks exactly like President Miklas.

Yet, elegant and noble as our street is, we have to make one concession to economic exigencies. There's a shop in the ground story of almost every house. On our block are 21 such business concerns.

Although an ex-president, I am quite modest and allow myself only one aromatic luxury, and that's green bathing salts. They give your water a light yellow tinge and suffuse the room with the odor of a pine wood, filled with cowslips and violets gleaming beside bubbling streams.

I purchase this luxury monthly from a rather confused and jumbled little shop at the other end of the block, whose cheerful little proprietress seems to have everything to sell from clotheslines to accordions.

* * *

On one side of her is a flower store run by a friendly woman who sent her son to war 21 years ago, and now has to look after his children. She does it cheerfully and seems to have made me a grandson, also. She assures me that all the flowers in her store are insufficient to dispel the gloom, if I stay away too long. And when I bring home a flower from some other shop I have to walk around our whole long block so she won't see me.

Next to her is a dry goods store, where you get collars, shirts, stockings, neckties, and 521 other things. Mrs. Markovitch runs it. That's a Yugoslav name, and I suppose she's from Croatia. If she weren't Yugoslav, she'd probably be Czech. They're the true Viennese. I like Mrs. Markovitch's store, because sometimes I have to go off speedily to an interview or press reception or lunch, and suddenly find that I have no clean collar. So, on the way to my appointment I stop at her shop and she provides me with everything I need.

But that doesn't often happen, because next to the building in which is located my apartment is a "general repair" woman from Greece. She has taken it upon herself to keep me presentable. She sees that my buttons are on, my socks darned, my neckties pressed, and that I have a supply of clean collars on hand. She keeps a calendar of what kind of social events I attend and almost never fails to call just in time to get my dress suit and put it in shape. When the evening comes for me to wear it, she likes to have me drop in on the way to the affair, if it is not too late, so that she may inspect me. She says I'm a swell looking bird, but that I can't hold a candle to her son, who is head waiter in Hotel Imperial.

* * *

My heavy washing I give to a laundry directly across the street, run by a mother and three daughters. These girls have tricycles equipped with big boxes, and deliver laundry throughout the whole city.

Three grown-up sisters run our main fruit store. A mother and son supply our vegetables. The barber shop is run by the whole Schmidt family, while Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz run the butcher shop.

The glove-making woman has joined forces with the hat-making woman, and they run a little shop next to the Polish woman's delicatessen. Another woman runs the plumbing shop.

When I see how well these women run the business of Reisnerstrasse, I wonder what there is left for the Viennese men to do. I suppose their job is to earn money to buy things from the women. It's like children playing store. It's no fun unless somebody buys. R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Leveling Railway Fares

By Frank L. Perrin

DESPITE the continued protest of those railroads in the eastern sections of the United States which have long enjoyed a virtual monopoly of rail travel and freight transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission apparently is moving steadily in the direction of general leveling of passenger fares. In the East, however, two important carrying lines, Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western, openly and insistently urge the adoption of lower rates as a means of encouraging increased patronage and a consequent stimulation to depleted passenger revenues. It is announced that in the near future—perhaps within a few weeks—the commission will file a decision approving the findings and recommendations of its own examiner, detailed to a study of the whole subject as it affects all rail carriers in the United States.

It is interesting to discover that the findings and conclusions of the commission's expert are in almost complete accord with recommendations made a year or more ago by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, who at that time advocated the fixing of a basic passenger fare rate of 1½ cents a mile for local service; 2 cents for longer hauls and speedier service; 3 cents for reserved service, including berth or chair, and 5 cents for de luxe service, including separate stateroom. Mr. Eastman urged also that rail passenger service be made somewhat more attractive. He advised the installation of cleaner and more artistic equipment, a more universal courtesy, better food at a reasonable price, and more popular advertising.

* * *

An impartial and more or less academic view of the situation as it is presented by the proponents and opponents of the plan outlined by the examiner brings one face to face with the rather simple problem with which the producers and marketers of all commodities must deal. The railroads, in the last analysis, have only one thing to sell. That is transportation, either of passengers or freight and express. Unless this can be sold in volume or quantity, at rates now charged, sufficient to return a profit on investment and operating costs, the only wise thing to do is to discover ways by which more of the commodity produced and offered for sale can be more advantageously marketed.

To the layman, both process and method seem simple and convincing. In the West and South, in recent years, those railroads which have requested and been granted permission to reduce passenger rates have showed increased earnings. In the year just closed freight revenues, taking the country as a whole, increased approximately 5 per cent over the previous year, and passenger revenues increased about 3 per cent. But it is interesting to observe that practically all of the increase in passenger revenues was on roads in the West and South which have been operating on a basic rate of 1½ cents or 2 cents a mile for coach travel, as compared with the 3.6 cents charged by eastern carriers.

* * *

But the directing officials of the eastern roads, such as the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, insist that their passenger problem is different from that with which the western and southern managers must deal. I am inclined to think that the problem is different only in the sense that the eastern roads named quite largely monopolize rail passenger traffic at all points of origin in the areas which they serve. It would be extremely difficult for them to convince the public, or the I. C. C., that passengers, in volume, cannot be transported as economically in New York State, in New England, in the Ohio Valley and through Indiana and Illinois, as in areas beyond the Mississippi and in the Middle and Far West.

It is a specious and unconvincing argument, offered by the spokesmen for eastern railroads, that they serve a much larger proportion of "high-class" traffic than is handled by western and southern roads, and that those served do not worry greatly because of the higher fares charged.

The public is not greatly interested in the intricacies of bookkeeping designed to furnish comparisons between net earnings and net losses in recent or previous years. Even if it is made to appear that the eastern roads are more vitally interested in passenger earnings than in freight rates, it remains a stubborn and unanswerable fact that an increase of 25 or 30 per cent in the number of passengers carried at the proposed lower rate would add materially to the annual net profits of the eastern roads.

The Wide Horizon

Labor Links the Americas

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

WITHIN sight of Chile's snowcapped Andean peaks and in the capital of that shoestring republic there recently convened, under the auspices of the International Labor Office of Geneva, the first American Regional Labor Conference. More than 80 persons representing 20 republics and states in the New World, all save El Salvador, met to discuss important problems relating to the "standard of labor in the less advanced states" and which, it was hoped, might be raised to "the standards in countries where greater progress has been made."

For the first time Canada was represented in a Pan-American meeting.

It was fit and proper that Chile should have been the host to this assembly. The idea was suggested to Geneva by a Chilean who was probably inspired by the fact that Chile prides herself on having one of the world's most modern and elaborate sets of laws to safeguard the interests of the workingman whether he wears overalls or a white collar.

Many questions of vital and world-wide importance were discussed by the delegates from the American nations who had as technical advisers and counselors twenty or more members of the head office in Geneva. The conference, however, soon settled down to interesting and important problems which more directly and intimately affect the conditions, wages, hours and rights of labor in the New World.

* * *

The reports of this historic meeting suggest that the conference was characterized by two dominant features. One was the evident and sincere interest in the welfare of all American workers whether men, women or children, whether white, black, red or brown. Racial factors and conditions were not overlooked. The problems of the Indians and Negroes were not scouted.

Then too the conference was noted for its international-mindedness. Proposals that a Pan-American Labor Institute be created were objected to by delegates who expressed themselves as opposed to *regional* understandings when *world-wide* co-operation and organization seemed preferable. The Geneva representatives and technicians, however, demonstrated their internationalism by asserting that, welcome as were these expressions of solidarity with world labor problems, the work of the International Labor Office would be lightened by efficiently managed regional institutes such as had been proposed.

From the point of view of a happy compromise between extremes this conference was rather remarkable. Washington, Ottawa, Geneva and nineteen Latin-American states, each with its own peculiar problems, each with a different approach to many questions and all with divergent foreign policies at home, were able, nevertheless, to come to agreement on resolutions and decisions which should eventually improve the lot of working people in all the states represented and, perhaps, in the rest of the world as well.

The participation of Washington, the inclusion of Canada and the presence and assistance of members of the Geneva International Labor Office at a meeting in the Latin-American nation of Chile, which defrayed some of the expenses of the conference and thus made it possible, to discuss the problems of the worker in the Western World illustrates what can be done to mesh nationalist, regionalist and internationalist gears into a smooth-running world labor machine.

* * *

A concrete illustration of the mood and atmosphere of the conference is to be found in the discussions on the desirability of European migration to Latin America. This was put forward by Latin Americans not alone because of the advantages which an increase in labor supply might bring about to the countries which need and can absorb many thousands of laborers but also because the speakers saw in this a means of lessening the difficulties caused by overpopulation and unemployment in many European nations. It was in this mood that they seem to have talked at Santiago and if this is the case it represents a harbinger of better days to come, a day when local problems are viewed as parts of a world problem which in this day of rapid communications and close contacts they have actually become.

At any event the first meeting of the American Regional Labor Conference seems to have been a success not only in its discussions about labor problems but in vividly illustrating how local interests and international ideals need not conflict and in demonstrating that such words as Europe, Latin America, the United States and Canada are merely conventions which describe localities where human beings with common interests and ideals happen to reside.